PIZARRO;

OR, THE

CONQUEST OF PERU:

AS RELATED BY

A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN,

AND DESIGNED FOR

THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH.

IN TWO VOLUMES—VOL. I.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF

J. H. CAMPE,

(AUTHOR OF THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE)

BY

ELIZABETH HELME,

AUTHOR OF

INSTRUCTIVE RAMBLES IN LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS, THE ABRIDGMENT OF PLUTARCH'S LIVES, ETC. ETC.

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PIZARRO.

DIALOGUE I.

ONE pleaſant evening, as the Narrator of the Voyages and Diſcoveries of Columbus and Cortez was ſeated in his garden, ſurrounded by his children, they ventured to remind him of the promiſe that he had made to relate to them the conqueſts of Pizarro; with ſome little art prefacing their requeſt as follows:

Charles. My dear father will you be good enough to inform us who diſcovered the extenſive countries of *Peru* and *Chili?*

The Father. That account may be the ſubject of our next converſation.

Henry. I am delighted to hear that; I hope it will be ſoon.

The Father. It may be as ſpeedily as you pleaſe.

All. Oh then, now; now, dear father.

The Father. Peace, peace, not ſo faſt; in order to obtain your wiſhes, you muſt take the ſteps that lead to them. To inſpire me with ſpirits to make ſuch long relations in the evening, it is neceſſary that I ſhould be perfectly ſatisfied with your conduct and actions during the day.

Ferdinand. But how are we to know when you are ſo ſatisfied, father?

The Father. Eaſily; when you ſee no contraction on my eyebrows, my forehead ſmooth, and my chin rather turned upwards, then you may judge that—

Charlotte. My dear father, you have all theſe favourable ſymptoms at this moment.

The Father. Well, then, as I am ſatisfied with you, I am willing to give you all the pleaſure in my power.

[*The children expreſſed their ſatisfaction, and their father, after a ſhort pauſe, began as follows.*]

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The Father. The greater part of the events which I now mean to relate to you having paſſed while Cortez was rendering his name famous by the conqueſt of *Mexico*, we muſt return to the period when that country was unknown to the Europeans, in order that we may trace from their firſt ſource thoſe wonderful adventures that you are ſo anxious to hear.

You doubtleſs recollect that Columbus diſcovered the coaſt of the Continent of *America* near the river *Oronoque*, although Americus Veſputius unjuſtly obtained the glory of that expedition; neither have you, I hope, forgotten that the ſame navigator had ſailed along the whole coaſt of the iſthmus between *North* and *South America*, from the *Iſle of Guanaia* unto *Nombre de Dios*, and even yet farther ſouthward, in the hope of finding a paſſage to the *Eaſt Indies*. Columbus, you may remember, did not ſucceed in this project, and alſo how many dangers and vexations that ſkilful nevigator was expoſed to during his laſt voyage. After his death, ſome extraordinary characters, actuated by ſimilar ardour, and eager to extend the diſcoveries already made, though with very different motives, attracted general notice. Ojeda and Nikueſſa directed

their courſe towards the Iſthmus of *Darien*. (Do not forget to conſult the map whenever I ſhall name any place the ſituation of which is not known to you: as yet the map of *Mexico* may be uſeful, though we ſhall ſoon have occaſion to refer to that of *South America*.) I particularly mention theſe two adventurers, as each founded a colony; the firſt built *St. Sebaſtian*, the ſecond *Nombre de Dios*.

Frederic. What is the meaning of the laſt name, father?

The Father. The Spaniſh words for *the name of God*.

Frederic. Why was the colony called ſo?

The Father. Nikueſſa, on landing, found this ſpot ſo agreeable to his wiſhes, that, turning to his companions, he ſaid, *Paremus aqui en il Nombre de Dios*, which tranſlated is, *Let us remain here in the name of God*. This exclamation gave name to the colony afterwards eſtabliſhed there.

The inhabitants of theſe coaſts were warlike and vindictive; they ſuſpected the deſigns of theſe intruſive ſtrangers, and did not fear to oppoſe them; they were ſkilful archers, and, in order to render their arrows more deſtructive, ſteeped them in a poiſon whoſe ſmalleſt

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touch was mortal. The greater part of Ojeda's companions being killed, he was forced to ſend an officer to *Hiſpaniola* to requeſt a reinforcement. While he executes his commiſſion, I will inform you of ſome ridiculous and abominable cuſtoms which the Spaniards remarked among theſe Indians. Several of the natives, both men and women, were deprived of the firſt joint of one of their fingers, a ſingularity, which when they inquired into, they were informed that on any one becoming either a widow or widower, he or ſhe was obliged to be thus mutilated. Hiſtorians give no reaſon for this ſtrange cuſtom, a ſilence that proves their inability of obtaining any information reſpecting its origin. Another cuſtom not leſs extraordinary, but far more barbarous, was alſo common among them; on the death of a widow, all the ſurviving children who were too young to provide for themſelves were buried with her.

Charlotte. Oh the barbarous wretches!

Frederic. What could make them ſo inhuman, father?

The Father. As they had no one to undertake the care of them, the natives thought they fulfilled the duties of compaſſion and humanity towards theſe orphan-

orphan children, in delivering them by a ſpeedy death from the horrors of diſtreſs and hunger: thus, they buried them as ſoon as the parents who ſupported them cloſed their eyes.——But to reſume my ſtory.—The officer which Ojeda had ſent to *Hiſpaniola*, on his return was accompanied by a man whoſe name has been too famous for me to paſsit in ſilence. He was called Nunez de Balboa, and to great underſtanding added the moſt undaunted courage. At *Hiſpaniola* he had been accuſed of ſome crime, and was condemned to loſe his head; to eſcape which puniſhment he contrived to be put into a caſk, and carried on board the veſſel which Ojeda had ſent. This trick was ſo ſucceſsful, that the captain, who had received ſtrict orders to take no one on board without the expreſs conſent of the Governor, never ſuſpected the deception until they were above a hundred leagues from land, when Nunez left his tun and appeared before him. The captain was aſtoniſhed, and with great ſeverity of countenance declared that he would have him put on ſhore at the firſt deſart iſland they touched at. The crew were, however, ſo greatly intereſted for him, and interceded ſo powerfully, that at length

length the captain relented, and Nunez proceeded with them to *Darien*.

Balboa was not long in this country before he was diſtinguiſhed for his prudence, fortitude, and activity: from his advice the Spaniards firſt adopted the plan of forming an eſtabliſhment at the mouth of the *Darien*, which is even at this time called *Santa-Maria-el-antiqua-del-Darien*.

Charlotte. What a long name, papa!

The Father. It is commonly abridged, and called *Santa-Maria*.—Nunez rendered himſelf ſo neceſſary to his companions, that at length they elected him for their governor; from which period his reſtleſs and ambitious ſpirit ſought every occaſion to enſure the continuance of his power, and to render himſelf conſpicuous by uſeful diſcoveries, or important conqueſts. With theſe views he made frequent excurſions in the neighbouring diſtricts, contracted an alliance with ſeveral of the Caciques, and forced others, who reſiſted him, into ſubmiſſion. Among the firſt was one named Komagre, who received Balboa and his companions with the utmoſt kindneſs, and whoſe ſon, remarking the inſatiable avarice of the Spaniards for gold, collected a conſiderable quantity, and preſented it to them. But

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the young Indian, remarking that the greedy Europeans did not hesitate to quarrel with each other respecting some grains of this metal as they were weighing it in portions among them, advanced, and indignantly overthrew the scales and the gold they contained, saying, "Is it possible you can suffer yourselves to be thus agitated by so worthless, and to me despicable an object? But if the accumulation of gold has alone influenced you to quit your country, and to disturb the tranquillity of a peaceful nation, I will direct you to a country which produces more than even you can wish for, however extravagant your desires."

Which now, my children, appears the savage? Is it the peaceable Indian, who tramples on the gold, or the oppressive and avaricious Spaniard, who, to acquire it, is ready to bathe his hands in the blood of his brethren? Is it the man who condemns the covetousness of such a licentious banditti, or those banditti themselves, who, trampling on the laws of nature, humanity, and justice, stop at no crimes to satisfy their unbounded avarice? The inference, my children, is not hard to draw. The hint that had escaped the Indian respecting the country from which such

quantities

quantities of gold were to be obtained, was ſufficient to excite the covetouſneſs of the Spaniards, who requeſted to know its name and diſtance. They received for anſwer, that it was a large and powerful kingdom, and ſituated towards the South.

Charlotte. Ah, father, I am ſure they meant *Peru*.

The Father. You are right. The Indian alſo added, that they muſt not expect to find, with their ſmall number, an eaſy entrance into a kingdom whoſe monarch commanded a numerous and warlike people that would not fail to repulſe them. Such was the firſt information they received of *Peru*, and which impreſſed Balboa with the idea that as yet he had not ſufficient power to undertake ſuch an enterpriſe; but the inclinations of his companions increaſed with the difficulty, and he reſolved to make the daring attempt as ſoon as he ſhould receive reinforcements from *Spain*. It however pleaſed Providence for ſome time longer to avert the ſtorm which threatened the Peruvians. The veſſel that Balboa had ſent to *Hiſpaniola* had been wrecked on the coaſt of *Yucatan*; the crew had ſucceeded in reaching the land, but it was only to meet with a more dreadful fate; they fell

into the hands of the ſavages of that coaſt, who ſacrificed them all to their gods except Aquilar and another.

Nicholas. Was it not him that Cortez found in that conntry?

The Father. It was: you know his adventure, it is therefore uſeleſs to relate it. Balboa in vain expected the return of the veſſel he had ſent; and to complete his misfortune he received news that his enemies had ſucceeded in criminating him to the Court of *Spain*, and that in a ſhort time a ſtrict inveſtigation would be made into his conduct. The courage of moſt other men would have failed under ſuch a diſagreeable circumſtance; Balboa endeavoured to ſurmount it. He well knew, that the only means to reinſtate himſelf in the opinion of the Court was to profit by the overture he had received from Komagre, and to diſcover a country which, from the account he had received, was far ſuperior in riches to any yet explored. But his colony was feeble, and his little army in the moſt deplorable ſituation; how could he then dare to attack a powerful kingdom, ſupported as he was only by a few adventurers, and thoſe indifferently armed? Yet this ſtep was abſolutely neceſſary for his own future ſafety. This reflection

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was ſufficient to Balboa, who did not fail to inſpire his daring companions with the ſame ardour and intrepedity that he himſelf poſſeſſed.

The whole of his force conſiſted of an hundred and ſixty men, and ſome packs of dogs, who were bred for that purpoſe, and taught to attack and deſtroy the unhappy natives. What pitiful reſources to accompliſh the vaſt deſigns of Balboa!

The ſon of Komagre fulfilled a promiſe he had made to ſerve them as a guide, and they departed on their hazardous enterprize.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE II.

THE Father. Although the propoſed end of Balboa's journey was to reach *Peru* with his little army, yet he had alſo other views, in the ſucceſs of which he was warmly intereſted. The young Komagre had informed him, that towards the ſouth, at about the diſtance of ſix ſuns, by which he meant ſix days' journey, he would find another ocean, that ſurrounded the rich country to which he was conducting the Spaniards.

Balboa ſurmiſed, and with reaſon, that this might be the ſea that Columbus had in vain ſought to diſcover, and which by ſteering weſtward would lead to India. The hope of making ſo important a diſcovery, that had eſcaped the ſearch of ſo great a navigator, inſpired him before hand with courage to brave all the dangers and obſtacles that threatened ſo hazardous an enterpriſe.

John. Was it difficult then to croſs ſo narrow an iſthmus?

The Father. Nature, in order to ſhelter the iſthmus of *Darien* from the daſhing waves

waves of both oceans, has defended it by a chain of high mountains contiguous to the *Cordilleras* or *Andes*, which extend to a great diſtance into *North America*. Theſe mountains were covered with ſuch thick foreſts, that they would have been impenetrable to men leſs determined than the Spaniards. The valleys which ſeparated the mountains were in parts ſwampy, and in others covered with water from the exceſſive rains, which in theſe melancholy regions continue nine months of the year. You may eaſily conceive how unhealthy ſo damp a climate muſt be, and how it muſt engender reptiles and inſects; toads, ſerpents, crocodiles ſwarm on the ground, and the trees are covered with ants, which devour the verdure; the air is obſcured by clouds of flies and gnats, of a ſize unknown in Europe, and whoſe ſting is more painful than that of either bees or waſps. Torrents daſhing from the tops of the mountains, and overwhelming all in their courſe, inundate the valleys, which in conſequence can only be croſſed with the utmoſt precaution and labour: add to all theſe inconveniences the thickneſs of the atmoſphere, which is ſo exceſſive that it frequently occaſions ſickneſs, and even death. From this deſcription

you

you may form an idea of the courage neceſſary for ſuch an enterpriſe as Balboa's, with ſuch ſlender reſources. Their firſt halt was in the diſtrict of a Cacique with whom they were in alliance; and from thence they advanced towards the mountains into the dominians of an Indian chief, who at firſt fled with his people, until, being informed of the object of their voyage, he returned and ſought to gain their friendſhip by preſenting all the gold he could collect. At length they reached the moſt toilſome part of their journey, the mountains; where a powerful Cacique, informed of their arrival, had aſſembled a numerous army to oppoſe the progreſs of theſe bold adventurers.

The Spaniards advanced without fear towards them, when ſome deputed Indians came forward to queſtion them on the object of their march, at the ſame time ordering them to retire without delay. This command not being complied with, the Cacique appeared a moment after giving his ſignal for combat. He was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by a cotton habit, while his people were entirely naked. All was then confuſion; the Indians fell upon the Spaniards with loud ſhouts; but they were ſcarcely within gun ſhot, when Balboa gave the command

command to fire. The noiſe of the exploſion, and the fall of the wounded, had its uſual effect; for ſo great a terror ſeized upon the minds of all, that they immediately diſperſed, not venturing a ſecond time to face enemies whom they truly believed to be armed with thunder and lightning. Many of the runaways were overtaken and ſlain, and thoſe who eſcaped the ſword of the Spaniards were for the greater part torn in pieces by the dogs. The Cacique was among the firſt; and his town, if ſome miſerable huts can be called ſo, was taken without reſiſtance and given up to pillage. The gold that fell into the hands of the Spaniards on this occaſion reconciled them to the fatigues of their march, and encouraged them to perſevere through the difficulties they had to encounter.

In this new conqueſt Balboa left thoſe of his companions who from illneſs contracted from the inclemency of the climate were unable to proceed farther, and with the remains of his little army continued his way. Almoſt incredible difficulties oppoſed his deſigns, but the bodies of the Spaniards appeared compoſed of iron, and their ſouls of ſteel. With unſhaken courage and conſtancy they ſurmounted every danger, perſe-

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vering in a manner that can ſcarcely be conceived by men ſo ſuſceptible and delicate as thoſe of the preſent day. Hunger, thirſt, heat, cold, all conſpired to add to the horrors of a route ſcarcely practicable even to wild beaſts; but the Spaniards ſurmounted all. Ever ready to brave danger, at the head of his army was Balboa, ſuſtaining patiently the want of food, and of all the neceſſaries of life, with the meaneſt of his ſoldiers. His example inſpired an univerſal ardour, and no one murmured to follow a leader who in his own perſon gave ſuch convincing proofs of fortitude.

Twenty-five days had elapſed ſince Balboa began his march, yet he had not advanced farther than a man walking an ordinary peace might have done in ſix days in a beaten path like ours in Europe. At length they reached the foot of a mountain, from the top of which the Indian informed him he would ſee the unknown ocean. Balboa cauſed his army to halt, and alone climbed the mountain, unwilling that any of his companions ſhould ſhare with him the honor of ſo important a diſcovery. The ſoldiers watched his every ſtep with anxious eyes and palpitating hearts, until they ſaw him attain the ſummit, when, with the geſtures of a man

man frantic with rapture, they beheld him throw himself upon his knees. The Spaniards comprehended the signal, and hastened to join him—eager to share the satisfaction of their captain, and with him to enjoy the prospect before him.

Delighted with a view of the ocean they followed the example of their leader, thanking God for an event which could not fail to crown them with immortal honour, by the immenent advantages it would procure to their country. The Indians in the mean time were astonished: they could not comprehend why the sight of the sea should inspire the white men with such unbounded raptures; but their amazement increased when they saw the ceremonies with which Balboa afterwards took possession, in the name of the King of Spain, of the South Sea and all the countries appertaining. Large hillocks of stones were amassed, on which were erected crosses, and the King's name was cut on the bark of the surrounding trees. I must here digress to inform you that Ferdinand was still living.

Peter. In what year was this discovery made, father?

The Father. In 1513, consequently five years before Cortez left *Cuba* for the conquest of *Mexico.*

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The ceremony of erecting the croſſes was no ſooner over, than they ran in crowds to the ſhore. Balboa, ſword in hand, entered the ſea as high as his middle, addreſſing the Spaniards and Indians as follows: "I call you all to witneſs that I have taken poſſeſſion for the Crown of Spain of this ocean, and all the lands that are waſhed by its waves, and am ready to take an oath to defend with my ſword the right and ſovereignty of the King my maſter."

I know not, my children, whether in this caſe you think like me; but whenever I repreſent to myſelf a ſet of adventurers taking poſſeſſion of a country or a ſea to which they have no right or claim, I am at once inclined both to laugh and weep; for, what can be more ridiculous than to endeavour to perſuade us that ſuch vain and fantaſtical ceremonies can give them any legal poſſeſſion of a country that has already a legitimate ſovereign? And what grief muſt the friend of humanity feel, to view the laws of innocence and liberty trampled under foot; to ſee ſlaughtered in cold blood thouſands of unhappy creatures, to whom theſe ceremonies are as incomprehenſible as they muſt be ridiculous in the eyes of every man of underſtanding! Yet ſuch even in our days

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are the only claims which frequently juſtify the invaſions and conqueſts of many ſovereigns. But to return to our recital.

The ſpot in which this contemptible farce was acted, was in a bay near the great iſthmus of *Panama*. You may ſee upon the map that it extends along the continent of South America. Balboa named it the Gulf or Bay of *St. Michael*, the latter of which it ſtill retains. After having engaged, or rather forced, ſome Caciques to ſupply him food and gold, he formed the reſolution to examine more minutely the bay and adjacent iſlands, and in effect the whole coaſt, for which purpoſe he procured ſome Indian canoes. The natives endeavoured to perſuade him to deſiſt from this enterpriſe, repreſenting that the rainy ſeaſon would ſoon begin; but he was deaf to their council, and with eighty of his people, and ſome Indians, embarked in nine ſhattered canoes, in order to explore the unknown ocean he had diſcovered. It was not long before he had reaſon to repent this raſhneſs; for the ſea on a ſudden became ſo agitated, that the whole party were ſeized with the utmoſt alarm; even the Indians trembled with apprehenſions, though without forgetting any

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of their uſual activity. Numbers leaped into the ſea in order to tie the canoes together; a precaution that prevented them from ſinking. At length after exceſſive labour and fatigue, they reached an iſland ſurrounded by rocks, where they endeavoured to repair as well as poſſible their crazy canoes. But the joy they experienced at having gained this aſylum was of ſhort duration; for the tide riſing ſoon covered the whole iſland with water, and reduced the Spaniards and their companions to paſs the whole night up to the middle in water, and ſhuddering with horror leſt the tide ſhould increaſe ſufficiently to overwhelm them. At length the light of the ſun began to cheer their depreſſed ſpirits; but that ſatisfaction was again embittered by finding part of their canoes broken, the reſt damaged and filled with water and ſand, and all their proviſion and ammunition ſpoiled or waſhed away by the floods. Their ſituation, as you may eaſily imagine, was the moſt melancholy that can be conceived. Overwhelmed with the fear of danger, expoſed to the moſt piercing cold, without any means of ſubſiſtence, and without boats to reach the continent. No reſource ſeemed remaining to ſave them from deſtruction. But

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what cannot the united efforts and prudence of men effect, when expoſed to one common danger! Balboa and his companions, however great their misfortune, did not ſuffer themſelves to ſink under it. Fortunately in the iſland were ſeveral young trees, the bark of which they uſed to mend the leaks in the canoes that were not entirely deſtroyed. In theſe weather-beaten and ſhattered veſſels they again put to ſea, the Indians ſwimming before them, and in this critical ſituation at length reached the coaſt.

The danger, however, was not yet paſt; preſſed by hunger they entered the diſtrict of a Cacique, where the Indians aſſured them they would meet with plenty of proviſions; but the chief, attended by a number of his ſubjects, inſtead of giving them food came to oppoſe their progreſs through his lands. The Spaniards urged by hunger, and their dogs preſſed by the ſame motive, were regardleſs of danger, and, falling on the defenceleſs Indians, repulſed and diſperſed them. A great number were left dead on the ſpot; the remainder were many of them wounded, among whom was the Cacique.

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This bloody conflict terminated, both parties wiſhed for peace; the Cacique ſent his ſon to the Spaniards with proviſions, gold, and pearls, the ſight of which in an inſtant baniſhed all animoſity. The Cacique himſelf joined them ſoon after, and, ſeeing the avidity of the ſtrangers for gold and pearls, informed them that they would find great numbers of the laſt named article in an iſland not more than five miles diſtant. As for gold, he informed them that a country ſituated to the ſouthward produced conſiderable quantities, but at the ſame time perſuaded them not to embark on the purſuit until the rainy ſeaſon was paſt. The Spaniards were, in this inſtance, wiſe enough to reſtrain their inſatiable avarice; the dangers they had juſt eſcaped were perhaps a uſeful leſſon, and made them reſolve to follow the advice of the young Cacique. In conſequence they entreated Balboa to ſuffer them to return to the colony; a requeſt he readily granted, as many of them were ſick and unable to ſerve. But in order to form a more exact judgment of thoſe countries, he reſolved to return by a different route from which he came. During this journey the Spaniards had ſeveral combats to ſuſtain againſt the natives of the mountains,

and

and on their arrival at *Santa Maria* were nearly all exhauſted with fatigue and ſickneſs.

Among all the companions of Balboa during this memorable expedition, none more particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf than a man named Pizarro.

Frederic. I am glad my father is going to tell us of Pizarro.

The Father. You may conſider him for the firſt time appearing on the ſcene where hereafter he is to perform ſo conſiderable a part; but I will not anticipate events, and ſhall therefore return to the enterpriſing Balboa.

Nothing appeared ſo important to him as to ſend a confidential perſon immediately to Spain to inform King Ferdinand of the new diſcoveries that had been made, and to preſent him in his name, with a part of the riches that had been acquired, in order to conciliate his favour, and to obtain a reinforcement of about a thouſand men, proper to effect the conqueſt of *Peru*, of which he had now received the moſt accurate accounts.

This intelligence was received with tranſport at the Court of Spain, as they concluded they had now diſcovered a weſtward courſe to reach India, and ſhould be able to rival the Portugueſe in the

the accumulation of the wealth they had hitherto gained from thence. But, can you believe what I have next to relate? the ſame ſuſpicious ſpirit that had empoiſoned the mind of Ferdinand, againſt the great though unfortunate Columbus, made him equally unjuſt to Balboa: he conſidered him as too enterpriſing to be intruſted with the government of the countries he had diſcovered, or might hereafter diſcover; and though he reſolved to forward the propoſed undertaking againſt Peru with the greateſt vigor, yet he at the ſame time deputed another Governor to take the place of Balboa at *Santa Maria*.

John. What ingratitude! Is it thus that Kings treat their moſt deſerving and uſeful ſubjects?

The Father. Do you think that vice is confined to Kings, my dear John?

John. When did you hear of ſuch injuſtice committed in a republic?

The Father. Under what form of government, I pray you, exiſted Miltiades, Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Socrates, &c. What was the fate of theſe great men, the honour of the age and of their country?

John. It is true that theſe ſuffered—

The Father. How frequently have I told you, my dear children, that a man of

of underſtanding and courage muſt expect to meet with the envy, nay, even hatred, of the greater part of his cotemporaries, and that his beſt actions are frequently miſrepreſented. His great ſoul is not however to ſink under theſe mortifications: for he is amply repaid by the eſteem and friendſhip of wiſe men, who alone know how to eſtimate real merit; nay, his own heart recompenſes him; every thought, every ſentiment, is a ſource of enjoyment, for he eſteems himſelf; and if he raiſes his eyes to the ſupreme judge of virtue and vice, what conſolation does he not then experience, and how do the vain clamours of envy ſink before it!

In regard to Kings and their Miniſters, we ſhould be careful of judging them with too much precipitation: if they have the misfortune to be deceived, and do not award to the citizen who has deſerved well of his country the recompenſe due to his talents and induſtry, they are more worthy of our compaſſion than hatred; becauſe truth cannot frequently reach them but through many difficulties that they have not always power to ſurmount. Unfortunate men! they ſeldom ſee but through the eyes of others. Can they tear off the maſk of the vile flatterer, who conceals his inte-

reſted impoſture under the ſpecious ſemblance of probity and honour? Or can it be wondered at that they frequently are miſtaken, when even truth to reach them is often obliged to paſs through the lips of the liar? Frequently the actions of the juſt man are puniſhed like thoſe of the villain; frequently do the wicked overthrow the virtuous, and reap his reward; yet perhaps both the King and the Miniſter, who have been the inſtruments of this injuſtice, have in reality been blameleſs.

Ferdinand. Ah, if I were a King, I know what I would do.

The Father. What, my ſon?

Ferdinand. The firſt impoſtor that I caught cheating me wilfully ſhould undergo the ſame puniſhment that Aſmus inflicted on the Mareſchal of the Emperor of Japan's Court.†

The Father. Every friend of humanity would bleſs thee for ſuch praiſe-worthy ſeverity; and Truth and Juſtice would ſeat themſelves by thy ſide. But we have ſtrayed from our narrative, and it is too late to reſume it this evening. Good night, my children.

† This officer being convicted of ſeveral impoſtures and falſehoods was condemned to loſe an ear, which was preſerved in ſpirits, in order to ſerve as a warning to others who ſhould be inclined to act in the ſame manner.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE III.

THE duties of the day fulfilled, the children preſſed their father to reſume the promiſed relation, and after a ſhort pauſe he began as follows:

The Father. The man deſigned to replace Balboa in the government of *Darien* was called Pedrarias. His birth was noble, his perſon prepoſſeſſing, and his manner polite; but the qualities of his heart did not anſwer to his external appearance, for his diſpoſition was naturally grovelling and mean; a freſh example that neither virtue nor great talents are confined to high birth. He was intruſted with fifteen ſhips of the largeſt ſize, and an army of twelve hundred men, in order to complete the conqueſt that Balboa had begun. Near fifteen hundred gentlemen volunteers embarked with him, ſtimulated by the hope of ſharing the glory of ſo important an expedition; in ſhort, ſuch conſiderable preparation had never before been made at the ſole expence of the King.

As ſoon as this fleet appeared in the iſthmus of *Darien*, Pedrarias ſent an officer and ſome guards on ſhore to notify his arrival as Governor, and to diſmiſs Balboa from his employment. They expected to find this great character ſurrounded with a ſtate ſuitable to the rank he had a right to claim; and that he would refuſe compliance with the King's order, and by the force of arms endeavour at once to revenge his offended honour and authority; this conjecture was however erroneous.

What was the ſurpriſe of the Spaniards to find the man, of whoſe power and riches they had formed ſuch exaggerated ideas, ſimply clothed in a cotton habit, and employed with ſome Indians in covering with ruſhes the miſerable hut which ſerved him for a dwelling! The officer deputed by Pedrarias could ſcarcely believe his ſight, and exclaimed, "Is is poſſible that a man thus meanly employed ſhould be the celebrated and courageous Balboa?"

He however ſoon found that he was not miſtaken, the fortitude and reſpect with which Balboa received the King's unjuſt mandate beſpoke his mind truly noble, however mean his exterior: he was indeed aſtoniſhed at ſuch a proof of injuſtice and ingratitude, but his courage

courage and loyalty remained unſhaken. Not ſo his ſoldiers; they felt in its full force the inſult offered their commander, and entreated him to ſupport by ſtrength of arms a poſt which he had earned by perſeverance and danger. Balboa was not to be moved from his purpoſe; and though he found himſelf at the head of four hundred men, completed by the reinforcements he had received from the iſlands, his mind was too great to return injuſtice by treaſon, and he nobly declared himſelf and his ſoldiers ſubmiſſive to the will of their ſovereign.

On the arrival of his haughty ſucceſſor Balboa went to meet him, ſaying reſpectfully he was ready to obey his commands, as the Governor whom the King had appointed. Pedrarias did not receive this as an unmeaning compliment; for he immediately diſpoſſeſſed him of all the treaſure he had amaſſed, the wealth which he had taken ſuch infinite pains to collect, and for which he had ſo often expoſed his life. This deſpicable act was committed under the ridiculous pretence that Balboa had aſſumed, without a legal right the title of Governor, by which fault he had incurred a capital puniſhment, but which was remitted by a large fine. Balboa ſhuddered to ſee the fruit of all his

his labours torn from him in a moment with ſuch flagrant injuſtice, but his great ſoul ſtill roſe ſuperior to his oppreſſors. Pedrarias had unhappily arrived in the midſt of the rainy ſeaſon, which even on the natives has frequently the moſt fatal effects. His ſoldiers ſoon began to experience the deſolation of this unwholeſome climate; they died by hundreds; and thoſe who eſcaped the mortality were reduced to the utmoſt extremity, from the want of nouriſhment and all the neceſſaries of life. Deprived of their expectations of procuring immediate wealth, the whole party became diſcontented, and did not fail to ſolicit an immediate return to Spain. The Governor, in order to appeaſe them, had recourſe to a meaſure as fatal in its future conſequences to the colony, as it at the preſent was to the unhappy natives. He permitted all his followers to make excurſions through the country, not only to procure proviſions, but to amaſs gold; a permiſſion that was never more abuſed than in the preſent inſtance. Theſe depredations were extended into the moſt diſtant provinces; the natives were pillaged and deſtroyed, or, if they eſcaped death, treated in the moſt barbarous manner. The alliances that Balboa had

had made with the Caciques of ſeveral diſtricts were diſregarded; and friends and enemies were equally purſued with unabating fury, until the very name of a Spaniard became hateful throughout this unfortunate country, and the Indians could not forbear claſſing the Europeans among the moſt cruel and deſtructive of all ferocious beaſts.

Balboa foreſaw with grief the approaching ruin of his colony, and the total annihilation of the vaſt projects which he had deviſed and planned with ſo much deliberation and courage. His great mind had hitherto withſtood all attacks; but this laſt conſideration overpowered his patience, and he reſolved to inform the King of the raſh and unadviſed enterpriſes of Pedrarias. Theſe complaints which bore every mark of truth, could not fail of their impreſſion, and the Court of Spain began to be ſenſible of the error they had committed in neglecting a faithful and intelligent ſervant, and entruſting a proud and ignorant courtier in buſineſs that was totally unknown to him. In order to repair this fault, Balboa was appointed Sub-Governor of all the coaſts waſhed by the South Sea, and Pedrarias at the ſame time received orders to ſupport him in all his enterpriſes,

priſes, and to undertake nothing without having firſt perſonally conſulted him.

This command, dictated by wiſdom and prudence, but they farther augmented the hatred and jealouſy of Pedrarias towards his rival: it was however neceſſary to obey; and this conſtraint, though it clogged the power of the courtier, inſpired his evil diſpoſition with the more activity. Balboa, on the contrary, had ſcarcely aſſumed his new dignity, when with the noble frankneſs of a ſoldier he forgot his reſentment and the errors of his enemy, and prepared to execute an enterpriſe that would enſure to the crown of Spain the poſſeſſion of the mines of *Peru*. With infinite pains he ſucceeded in embarking three hundred men in four ſmall brigantines which he had cauſed to be conſtructed, and with this ſlender force prepared to overthrow the largeſt and moſt powerful empire of the New World.

Balboa was on the eve of his departure when he received diſpatches from Pedrarias, who entreatad him to delay his expedition for ſome days, in order that they might hold a conference in a ſpot where he appointed to meet him. Balboa, who had no miſtruſt readily yielded

yielded to his desire, but had scarcely reached the rendezvous when he was seized and loaded with irons. Astonished at this treatment, Balboa knew not to what cause to attribute it: but he was not long left in suspense; the mean and degenerate soul of Pedrarias languished for the destruction of a man whose talents and services were a perpetual reproach to him, and speedily made out his accusation, which was, being a traitor, and harbouring designs injurious to the King and Government. In consequence sentence of death was pronounced against him; the whole colony, and even the judges themselves, who were the instruments of Pedraria's cruelty, in vain endeavouring to save the life of a man so important to his King and Country, and so greatly beloved by his soldiers. The unfortunate Balboa lost his head on the scaffold.

Mathias. What hateful injustice.

Ferdinand. But that wretched Pedrarias I hope afterwards met his deserts.

The Father. No.

Feadinand. No! What, was not the King informed of his cruelty?

The Father. Doubtless he was. But by whom or how was he informed? By people as interested in the death of Bal-

boa, and as jealous of his merit, as Pedrarias himself. The affair was represented to the King on the part of the Governor in such favourable colours, and the supposed guilt of Balboa so exaggerated, that his murder not only remained unpunished, but his oppressor continued in tranquil possession of his Government.

Charlotte. He will surely be punished for so vile a deed?

The Father. Undoubtedly. Where God weighs the actions of men, and recompenses each according to his deserts, he will meet with just retribution. But to proceed. This event retarded for some years the ruin of the empire of *Peru*: Pedrarias was not himself sufficiently courageous to head such a dangerous expedition, and men who were did not choose to serve under so despicable, suspicious, and cruel a commander. They therefore confined themselves to pillaging and ill-treating, as was their usual custom, the poor Indians of the isthmus of *Darien.* Ah! why did not these barbarians, who dishonoured the name of Christian, for ever forget that *Peru* inclosed in its bosom riches destined to bring desolation on its parent land, and overwhelm its inhabitants with destruction! The unwhole-

some

ſome ſituation of *Santa Maria*, and a wiſh to do ſome action that might ſignalize him; engaged Pedrarias to ſolicit permiſſion to remove his colony to the weſtern coaſt of the South Sea. This requeſt was granted, and the foundation was laid of a city, the commerce of which for a conſiderable length of time rendered it one of the principal eſtabliſhments of *America*.

John. *Panama*, I ſhould gueſs, father?

The Father. Right. Here it is near the great iſthmus that bears the ſame name.

John. But why is the name of *Panama* repeated?

The Father. Obſerve the word *old* is added to the firſt; there it was that Pedrarias eſtabliſhed himſelf, the other repreſents the new city of that name.

Peter. Are there then two *Panamas*, father?

The Father. No. Near a hundred and thirty years ago the ancient *Panama* was attacked and reduced to aſhes by an Engliſh adventurer named *Morgan*. On the rebuilding, it was judged neceſſary to give it a yet more favourable ſituation than the firſt, and accordingly choice was made of the mouth of a river called by the Spaniards *Rio Grande*; ſuch is the origin of the modern *Panama*.

ma. I have already informed you that city was, for a conſiderable time, one of the moſt commercial in all *America*; and the reaſon is obvious. *Panama* was the eſtabliſhed mart of all the merchandiſe that paſſed from Europe to *South America*, as alſo from thence to Europe, The traders of *Peru* and *Chili* tranſmitted their gold, pearls, cocoa, Jeſuit's bark, and in general all the productions of this quarter of the world, to *Panama*, in order to be ſent from thence by land to *Porto Bello* by the way of the iſthmus. *Porto Bello* alſo received European goods, which were remitted to *Panama*, and from thence to *Peru* and *Chili*. Thus *Panama* was the centre of union for the important commerce between *Europe* and *Spaniſh America*. You may therefore eaſily conceive how diſtinguiſhed a place it held among commercial cities.

Nicholas. And does it now enjoy the ſame advantages, father?

The Father. Not abſolutely; for, when the Spaniards loſt *Jamaica*, its new poſſeſſors the Engliſh formed a contraband commerce with the coaſts of *Terra Firma*, which was of conſiderable prejudice to the trade of the Spaniards.

Frederic. What is the meaning of contraband, father?

The

The Father. In ſeveral countries the Government ſtrictly forbids, under very ſevere penalties, the admiſſion of particular merchandiſes; either becauſe they do not chooſe to ſuffer the conſumption, or that they wiſh to monopoliſe the advantages ariſing from the traffic. Goods ſo prohibited are called contraband; and, conſequently, thoſe who in ſpite of the laws will introduce them into a country muſt neceſſarily do it clandeſtinely. Thus, in the caſe we have been ſpeaking of, ſome doubled *Cape Horn*——You know where that is ſituated?

Some of the Children. Yes, here it is, near *Terra del Fuego.*

The Father. Others paſſed the Straits of *Magellan*, which, as you know, ſeparate *Teara del Fuego* from *America*, and ſailed up the South Sea until they could find a place proper to diſpoſe of their goods, and receive others in exchange. It is true, the Spaniards took great pains to deſtroy this illicit commerce, and for that purpoſe kept ſhips, which were called cruizers, that were conſtantly employed in ſailing up and down the coaſt; but the ſmugglers ſo well knew how to take their meaſures, that they uſually eſcaped the vigilance

of

of the cruizers, and landed their goods in ſafety.

The peace of *Utrecht* was yet a greater prejudice to this trade of the Spaniards You are doubtleſs informed what war was terminated by that peace?

John. The war of the ſucceſſion to the crown of Spain.

The Father. By this peace the Spaniards were obliged to ratify to the Engliſh the following privileges: 1ſt, That they would purchaſe of them only, the ſlaves they ſhould want for their poſſeſſions in *Peru.* Secondly, That the Engliſh ſhould be permitted to ſend annually a veſſel with five hundred tons of merchandiſe to each fair held in *Spaniſh America.*—This laſt article at the time did not appear of great importance, but it afterwards became ſo, by the uſe the Engliſh made of the permiſſion; for, inſtead of a ſhip of five hundred tons, they increaſed it inſenſibly until it came to a thouſand; and, in order to make all poſſible advantage, cauſed it to be followed by a number of ſmall veſſels laden with proviſions: but theſe pretended victuallers ſoon changed their deſtination, and increaſed their utility, being in part laden with merchandiſe, which was conveyed privately on board the

the trading ſhip, as her ſtock ſold off, and thus had the appearance of her allowed lading. This contraband trade, and the increaſed navigation in the South Sea, ſoon gave ſo conſiderable a check to the Spaniſh traders, that *Panama* and *Porto Bello* neceſſarily loſt much of their ancient ſplendor.

Mathias. This account has led you entirely from your narrative, father.

The Father. True, my dear Mathias, and it is too late this evening to reſume the thread of my ſtory; I will therefore defer it until to-morrow.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE IV.

THE Father. Well, my children, behold me ready to reſume my narrative, which if you chooſe I will now continue without digreſſion.

Some of the Children. Pray do, dear father.

The Father. Pedrarias was employed for ſome years in the conſtruction of the new city, and in conquering the numerous hordes of unhappy Indians which inhabited the long iſthmus which extends between the North and South Sea. Thus the project againſt *Peru* remained unexecuted, and it was not until ſix years after the commencement of the preparations againſt *Mexico*, that the plan was renewed, that is to ſay, in 1524. Thus far, then, my account has been preparatory to the relation of the conqueſt of *Peru*.

Theodore. Now for Pizarro!

Some of the Children. My dear father, pray go on; we all long to hear of Pizarro.

The

The Father. Alas! my children, as a faithful hiſtorian I cannot deceive your expectation, and muſt therefore tell you before-hand that Pizarro, the hero of my preſent ſtory, is not a man formed to deſerve the ardour you expreſs.

Frederic. I am ſorry for that.

The Father. His unſhaken fortitude cannot fail to aſtoniſh you, and you will admire the patience with which he overcame repeated obſtacles and misfortunes. You will ſhudder at the recital of the dangers which the courage and activity of this extraordinary man ſurmounted with a prudence of which hiſtory furniſhes but few examples: but, alas! what are theſe great qualities unſupported by probity, or that ſenſibility and humanity which leads us to feel for others? Diveſted of theſe, they change their nature, and become only as a knife in the hands of a madman; and thoſe diſtinguiſhed traits, which might have dignified the poſſeſſor, and have proved an univerſal bleſſing, are degraded into rapine, oppreſſion, cruelty, and murder. To convince you of this ſtriking truth, and to imprint on your youthful minds, that without probity and humanity the moſt brilliant quality are not reſpectable or revered

by

by good men, I prepare to lay before you one of the moſt horrible ſcenes that hiſtory preſents us with, a ſcene contaminated with the tears and blood of the oppreſſed Peruvians. I am aware before-hand, my dear children, that my hand will frequently tremble as I withdraw the curtain to exhibit ſome events of this dreadful tragedy; but notwithſtanding the horror they inſpire me with, I ſhall not heſitate to recite them, if you will previouſly promiſe to obſerve my injunction. It is, to form a firm reſolution never to ſuffer yourſelves to be carried away by a vain love of falſe glory, nor by an inſatiable cupidity for gold; but to conſult in all your enterpriſes the voice of conſcience, and of an underſtanding enlightened by humanity, and the principles of a religion replete with affection and kindneſs to all men. Will you, my children, liſten to my narrative on theſe conditions?

All the Children. Moſt willingly, dear father.

The Father. Well then, to begin. Among thoſe who had ſettled at *Panama* with Pedrarias were three extraordinary men, who henceforward muſt attract all our attention. The firſt was Francis Pizarro; the ſecond Diego Almagro;

Almagro; and the third Ferdinand de Luques. The two firſt have been before mentioned, and the laſt was a prieſt who had acquired great riches at *Santa Maria*, I know not by what means. Pizarro was the natural ſon of a Spaniſh gentleman by a woman of looſe character. His father took no care of his education, and his mother was incapable of inſtructing him; he therefore grew up like a wild ivy in a deſert, uncultivated and unſupported by the foſtering hand of education or paternal care. His employment during his youth was keeping hogs. When all theſe diſadvantages are conſidered, it is not to be wondered at, that his mind was not ſuſceptible of thoſe ſentiments of humanity and rectitude, which a proper education is calculated to develop and bring to perfection in the human heart.

Notwithſtanding theſe obſtacles, and his abſolute ignorance, the young Pizarro, by ſome internal impulſe, deteſted his mean employment, and was led to great actions. Unknown to any one, he left his herds and commenced ſoldier; but his natural vivacity and his love of glory ſoon made him find that ſituation too contracted for his wiſhes, and he turned his thoughts to a more

more exalted and extenſive field, directing his attention, after the example of the adventurers of the age, to the New World lately diſcovered by Columbus, reſolving not to be an idle ſpectator when ſo many were reaping fame and honour.

Having ſignalized himſelf in an uncommon manner during his expedition with Balboa, Pizarro, notwithſtanding his ignorance was thought worthy of a ſubaltern command. His body accuſtomed to bear fatigue, he appeared either not to feel it, or to conſider it as a trifle; his heart was a ſtranger to fear, and led him to ruſh undiſmayed into the midſt of the greateſt dangers: always at the head of his ſoldiers, he ſet them conſtant examples of courage and intrepedity, and the faculties of his mind were employed without ceaſing in endeavouring to repair any omiſſion or want of ſkill in the men under his command. He readily diſcovered that judgment, activity, and prudence could alone have ſufficient influence to raiſe him from the obſcurity in which he was born, and therefore he endeavoured on all occaſions to exhibit undeniable proofs of theſe qualities. He at length ſucceeded, giving a ſtriking proof, that though heretofore he had been accuſtomed to the moſt

menial

menial functions, he was equal to the taſk of commanding others, and capable of engaging in one of the greateſt undertakings of his time.

Almagro's birth and education were not far ſuperior: the firſt was baſe-born, and the latter one of thoſe unfortunate children abandoned by barbarous, or perhaps wretched parents to the charity of the public. Like Pizarro, he early became a ſoldier, and the ſame diſpoſition and thirſt of glory carried him to *America*, which was then the univerſal receptacle of thoſe who had no other reſource. His courage, fortitude, activity, and ſtrength put him on a par with Pizarro: but in frankneſs and loyalty he far ſurpaſſed him; for, unfortunately, thoſe qualities formed no part of the character of Pizarro, whoſe wary diſpoſition frequently degenerated into craft and trick, and whoſe prudence commonly bore the marks of hypocriſy and falſehood.

I ſhall ſay little of that infamous prieſt De Luques, but when obliged by neceſſity; for, which among you will not ſhudder to ſee a miniſter of the goſpel, a man deſigned to preach the pacific doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt—who will not, I repeat, ſhudder to ſee ſuch a man profaning his hands by kindling the

torch

torch of war, ſpreading ravage and fire throughout an unfortunate country, and ſlaughtering in cold blood millions of his innocent brethren? Oh, ſhame! Oh, diſgrace never to be effaced or forgotten! that the comfort of the afflicted, the aſylum of the wretched, the chriſtian religion, ſhould nouriſh in its boſom monſters born for the deſtruction of mankind! ſuch were the deadly plants produced from a peſtilential and bloody ſoil, which were one day to occaſion the ruin of the devoted Peruvians. Theſe three aſſociates reſolved to employ all they had gained, in the proſecution of their expedition; and as Pizarro was the leaſt wealthy, he was nominated to the moſt difficult and dangerous part of the enterpriſe, the command of the little army which was to diſcover and conquer *Peru*. Almagro engaged to ſupply him from time to time with reinforcements and ammunition, and the prieſt was to remain at *Panama* to exert his art and hypocriſy, in order to keep the Governor in temper, and, generally ſpeaking, to tranſact all that was there neceſſary towards forwarding their plot. The Governor's conſent being obtained, Luques, that diſgrace to the ſacerdotal habit, took a ſtep, which to every thinking perſon muſt appear abominable

ble and highly contemptible. He repaired to the chapel, where after having celerated mass in the manner of the Catholic Church, he administered the sacrament to himself and his two companions, sharing the consecrated bread among them. "This was an act," says a writer of eminence, "to sanctify by oath, and the holy name of the God of Peace, an enterprise whose basis was to be founded on murder and pillage." What worthy spirit will not rise indignant thus to see religion, instituted for the happiness of mankind, and for the promulgation of virtue among them, thus made, in the hands of a hypocrite, the instrument of vice!

The formidable power destined to overthrow the empire of *Peru* consisted only in one vessel, which carried a hundred and twelve men; and with this single ship Pizarro left *Panama* on the 14th of November, 1525, steering towards the south.

We now, my children, must have recourse to the map of *South America*, which begins, as you see, at the Isthmus of *Darien*, and extends as far as *Terra del Fuego*, the utmost part of the South of *America*. The first country beyond *Darien* is, as you know—

Nicholas. *Terra Firma*.

The Father. And the next—

Theodore.

Theodore. *Peru.*

The Father. Proceed.

Henry. *Chili,* and the Magellan country.

John. And which is ſeparated by the Straits of *Magellan* from *Terra del Fuego.*

Charles. Why is the laſt called ſo?

The Father. Becauſe, when it was firſt diſcovered, there were volcanoes in the country.

Charles. Are they not there now, father?

The Father. I ſhould ſuppoſe not, as none of our modern voyagers make mention of them. The climate of *America* was then little known, and our adventurers had fixed on the moſt dangerous ſeaſon for their enterpriſe.

John How ſo?

The Father. They ſailed at the time when the periodical or trade winds were againſt them.

John. I thought that between the tropics the trade wind was conſtant: yet this country is ſituated there.

The Father. True, John; but I muſt inform you that theſe trade winds are only on the ocean, and deviate from their regular courſe on the coaſts of the continent. If you wiſh it, my children, I will inform you of the nature of the different winds that agitate our globe.

The

The greater part of the Children exclaim, Pray do, father.

The Father. Be attentive then, and you will find all I have to inform you of very eaſy to comprehend.

Between the tropics and even ſome degrees farther towards the North and South, in the middle of the ocean is a wind always equal and invariable. Where the ſun darts perpendicularly on the earth, this wind is directly Eaſt. Higher to the North, towards the tropic of Cancer, it becomes North-Eaſt; and lower to the South, near the tropic of Capricorn, it is South Eaſt. Such is the trade wind of which we have ſpoken, and which only blows upon the ocean, but is loſt as it approaches within a hundred or ſometimes ſixty miles of the ſolid parts of the earth.

John. I now comprehend why the *Little Antilles* have been divided into Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

The Father. I am curious to hear your reaſon.

John. The Windward Iſlands are thus called, probably becauſe the trade winds reach them, and the Leeward Iſlands becauſe the trade wind ceaſes before it can attain them.

The Father. Remark this, my children; it is worthy your attention.

Peter. But from what cauſe, father, do thoſe trade winds ariſe?

The Father. That I hope to explain to you. What is the conſequence in winter of throwing open the windows or doors of a well warmed apartment?

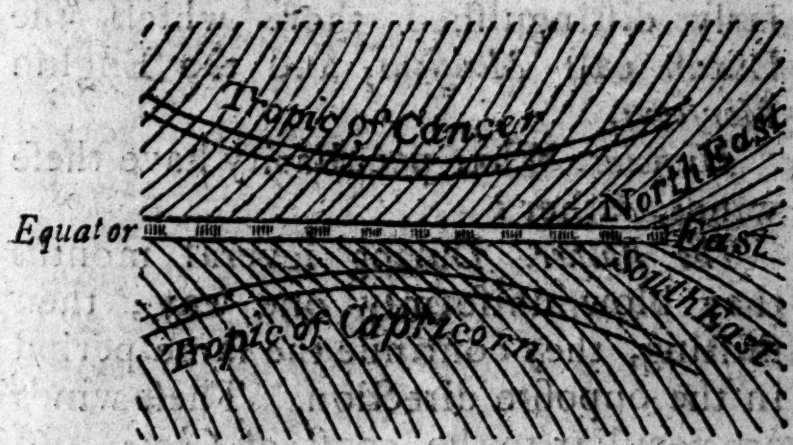
Peter. A large quantity of cold air ruſhes in.

The Father. What is the cauſe of that, Peter?

John. That my father has before explained.—The air of the heated apartment is much more rarefied, and conſequently more attenuated and lighter than the exterior air; thus it cannot ſufficiently reſiſt the latter, which ruſhes into the apartment as ſoon as the door is opened.

The Father. Juſtly obſerved.——The ſame thing happens daily with the air between the Tropic. The ſun in ſome places entirely rules it; in others, being leſs perpendicular, its power is diminiſhed. This air muſt therefore neceſſarily be a great deal warmer than that which is not between the Tropics, and which receives the rays of the ſun only in an oblique direction. The air between the Tropics thus heated becomes atrenuated and rarefied, and conſequentntly lighter. This ſpecies of operation completed, the exterior air, more denſe and heavy, acts con-

continually upon it, penetrating it to reſtore the equilibrium; and as the ſun inclines or ſeems to move from Eaſt to Weſt, the air on both ſides muſt neceſſarily join and penetrate by a double oblique direction: that which ruſhes from the North, muſt join in the direction of a North-Eaſt wind, and that which riſes from the South, muſt penetrate in the direction of a South-Eaſt. When theſe winds meet and claſh, or repel each other, they muſt naturally produce an Eaſterly wind, as you may convince yourſelves by the following figure, ſuppoſing the Equinox where the ſun is exactly above the Equator.



John. But why do the trade winds ceaſe to blow near a continent?

The Father. Inform me, friend John, why our little river *Bille* is frequently

during the ſummer, as calm and unruffled as a lake.

John. Becauſe the ſluices are ſhut.

The Father. The trade wind ceaſes from the ſame reaſon when it reaches land. The mountains ſerve in the ſame manner as the ſluices to oppoſe its progreſs, and it not only abates near the coaſts, but alſo a good diſtance into the ſea. Thus our river *Bille*, when the ſluices are ſhut, not only is retarded in its courſe near the obſtacles that oppoſe it, but alſo much higher up.

There are alſo other winds which are peculiar to certain countries at ſtated periods. Theſe are called *periodical winds*; and among them are particularly diſtinguiſhed thoſe which the Dutch call *Mouſſons*, and the Engliſh *Monſoons*.

Nicholas. What peculiarity have theſe winds, father?

The Father. During ſeveral months they blow uniformly one way; then ſhifting, they continue the ſame period in the oppoſite direction. Theſe winds are peculiar to the coaſt of *China*, and in ſeveral countries among the Indian iſlands; their change of direction is uſually ſucceed by tempeſts and hurricanes. Navigators obſerve the ſpot

where

where they are moſt dangerous, and are careful to avoid them.

A ſecond kind of theſe periodical winds are thoſe which only blow during ſtated hours of the day, and which are moſt peculiar to the coaſt of *Mexico*, and that of *Congo*, in *Africa*; where, during the day, they experience a weſterly wind blowing from the ſea, and during the night an eaſterly wind from the land. At *St. Domingo* it is the ſame, with only this difference, that the eaſterly wind, which comes from the ſea, begins blowing about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, but is replaced towards evening by a weſterly wind. Before and after ſun-ſet the weather is perfectly ſerene.

The laſt kind of winds I ſhall mention, which agitate our globe, are thoſe which are peculiar to *Europe*, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Variable*. Theſe winds blow from all points, and are alternately hot, cold, damp, or dry.—The cauſes which produce them are too uncertain for any general or determined rule to be aſſigned.

I hope, my dear children, that you will not be diſſatisfied with my having dwelt ſo long on this ſubject, which muſt give you a more exact idea of the nature of the globe we inhabit, and

which

which is the common country of all men. After the knowledge of God, mankind, and ourſelves, I cannot conceive any more uſeful than the preſent.

After this explanation, you may form an idea of the difficulties and dangers that attended navigators before they were acquainted with the nature of theſe winds. Laborious and long experience can alone have furniſhed the knowledge they now poſſeſs. Pizarro wanting this information, had fixed upon the ſeaſon moſt unfavourable for his voyage, as it was that when the periodical winds blow from the South to the North. But enough for to-day, to-morrow we will continue.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE V.

THE *Father.* Pizarro, after having ſailed for the ſpace of ſeventy days, during which he experienced nothing but contrary winds and bad weather, found that he had ſcarcely paſſed the *Iſland of Pearls*, which you ſee in the middle of the *Gulf of Panama*, a voyage that at preſent is made in a few hours. He caſt anchor on different parts the coaſt; but all he ſaw and heard was ſo diſcouraging, that almoſt any other man would have relinquiſhed an undertaking which had ſo ſlender a proſpect of ſucceſs.—Wherever he turned his eyes the ſcene was dark and repellent; in one ſpot impenetrable foreſts, whoſe trees appeared as ancient as the earth that bore them: in others deep bogs and dangerous marſhes, and countries entirely covered with water; and in every diſtrict hordes of ſavages, who were prepared to repel any intruſion. Danger threatened on every ſide, hunger aſſailed them, and no proſpect of gold, no veſtige of the promiſed riches appeared to ſupport their ſinking ſpirits

ſpirits. Their want of proviſions was ſo great, that they were neceſſitated to have recourſe to the bark and young branches of ſhrubs to ſatisfy the cravings of nature, however little nutriment theſe afforded.

Theſe inconveniences, added to the ſeverities of a wet and unwholeſome climate, ſwept off great part of the ſoldiers, and left the remainder ſo weakened and diſpirited, that Pizarro found himſelf obliged to turn back and wait for the promiſed reinforcement from Almagro. He accordingly ſailed for *Chuchama*, ſituated oppoſite *Pearl Iſland*.

Almagro had in effect collected ſeventy men, with whom he was marching to ſupport his aſſociate Pizarro; but unfortunately the adventurers miſſed each other in their route. Almagro hoped that Pizarro had already reached the country which was the object of their deſires, and accordingly directed his courſe that way; but on the road learned the news of his misfortunes, the inhabitants where he landed making the ſame obſtinate reſiſtance that they had before made to Pizarro. In one of theſe conflicts Almagro loſt an eye by an arrow, which obliged him to return; but at *Pearl Iſland* he was informed of the

deſtination

deſtination of Pizarro, and haſtened to join him.

This interview in ſome meaſure ſoftened the remembrance of the troubles they had encountered, and ſtrengthened their reſolution to continue their enterpriſe: without further deliberation, therefore, they determined to put to ſea. This time they were more ſucceſsful than the former; it is true they encountered the ſame difficulties, but patience, perſeverance, and courage ſurmounted them, and they at length ſucceeded in reaching the *Bay of St. Matthew*, near the coaſt of Quito. They landed at *Kacames*, not far from the mouth of the *Emerald* river. What a difference did they find in this country from thoſe they had before ſeen! *Quito* is not only the largeſt and moſt fertile province in *Peru*, but alſo one of the moſt delightful in the known world; and though almoſt immediately under the line, the air is ſo mild and temperate, that a perpetual ſpring blooms around, and appears to realiſe what fiction beſtows on the golden age.

Ferdinand. How is it, father, that *Quito* poſſeſſes an advantage that other countries, expoſed to the ſame ſun, are deprived of?

The Father. It is in part occaſioned

by its vicinity to the *Cordilleras*, which are covered with perpetual froſt and ſnow; in part alſo by the *South Sea*, which waſhes the coaſts of this country. Thus, which ever way the wind blows, it brings with it agreeable and ſalutary breezes; neither is it darkened or corrupted by thoſe myriads of inſects which deſolate the greater part of the other countries of *America*. In its fertile ſoil all ſeeds flouriſh, bloom, and come to perfection; and, to compriſe all in a few words, ſpring, ſummer, and autumn reign at once in this terreſtrial paradiſe—the trees budding, bearing bloſſom and fruit at the ſame time.

Theodore. What a delightful country; I wiſh we were there, father.

The Father. Providence, in order not to give to this kingdom ſo decided an advantage over others, and to deter men from thinking too highly of the pleaſures of a world which they ſhould only conſider as a preliminary ſtate of trial to render them worthy of a ſuperior deſtination—Providence, I repeat, has counterbalanced by ſome contrarieties the many delights which I have deſcribed to you. Frequently towards the middle of the day the moſt ſerene weather is ſuddenly replaced by dreadful ſtorms; heavy and black clouds obſcure the horizon,

rizon, and prognoſticate ſuch hurricanes as are unknown in our climate. At this ſight fear takes poſſeſſion of both man and beaſt; the ſky appears in flames; lightnings rend the clouds aſunder, and thunder craſhing and reſounding from the tops of the mountains is re-echoed in the valleys, ſhaking the earth with ſuch horrible convulſions, that univerſal deſolation is ſpread around. Fortunately for the inhabitants, theſe dangerous phenomena are preceded by certain indications, which enable them to uſe precautions to eſcape general deſtruction.

Charlotte. Dear father, what are they?

The Father: The air is at firſt agitated, and its movement accompanied by a humming and confuſed noiſe. The birds appear ſuddenly ſeized with a vertigo, which cauſes them to flutter and fly backward and forward in the air, unable to direct their flight to any certain point, but by ſtarts and involuntary motions daſhing themſelves againſt trees, walls and rocks, totally devoid of their natural inſtinct. Soon after this firſt warning a ſubterranean noiſe is heard, rendered more horrible by the yelling and howling of dogs, which thus teſtify their dread of the impending danger.

ger. All other animals preſerve a dull, and heavy ſilence, ſtretching out their legs as if to ſtand firm, leſt the earth ſhould ſink from under their feet. On theſe tokens the inhabitants quit their dwellings, and flee into the open country; the ſcreams of the women and children, the univerſal darkneſs that covers the face of the earth, the roaring of the unchained winds, and the univerſal commotion of all nature, forming a ſpectacle of the utmoſt horror and diſmay. *Lima*, the capital of *Peru*——

John. Dear father, I remember that dreadful account; the city of *Lima* has been four times deſolated by theſe terrible ſhocks.

The Father. True, till one in the year 1747 reduced the city to a heap of ruins.

Ferdinand. But is it not rebuilt?

The Father. Yes, and with greater precaution than the firſt time: inſtead of high and ſubſtantial houſes, which increaſe the danger in the time of earthquakes, they now conſtruct them in the manner of the original inhabitants of the country; they conſiſt of only one ſtory, conſequently are far leſs expoſed to theſe dreadful commotions. Well, Theodore, what

what ſay you? Shall we go to *Quito*, or to *Lima*?

Theodore. Thank you, father, I had rather ſtay where I am; the deſcription of the earthquakes has cured me of wiſhing to live in *Peru*.

The Father. We muſt be ſatisfied then with travelling there in idea, in order to inquire into the conduct of Pizarro and Almagro after their meeting.

The aſpect of this delightful country, and the ſight of the habits of the natives, made of woollen and cotton, together with the ornaments of gold and ſilver with which they decorated themſelves, perſuaded the Spaniards that they had attained the ſummit of their wiſhes; but the fatigues of the voyage, together with the maladies that followed, had ſo greatly diminiſhed their number, that the remainder did not dare to attempt penetrating into the interior of *Peru*. After many wary deliberations it was at length reſolved that Almagro ſhould return to *Panama* to procure a reinforcement, and that Pizarro, during the interval, ſhould remain in the little iſland of *Gallo*, which you may perceive is near *Terra Firma*.

On the arrival of Almagro at *Panama*, he found that a great change had taken place; Pedrarias was diſmiſſed from his government, and his place ſupplied by a man.

a man named Pedro de los Rios. This new governor poſſeſſed little genius or ſpirit, therefore conceived the project of our three adventurers as ſo extravagant, and the execution ſo chimerical, that he ſtrictly forbade any further levy of men. Nor was this all; he diſpatched a veſſel to bring back Pizarro and his companions. Thus once more circumſtances for a ſhort time protracted the fate of the Peruvians, who were far from ſuſpecting the ruin that hung over them.

The veſſel reached the Iſland of *Gallo*; and how think you Pizarro acted?

Mathias. Returned to *Panama*.

The Father. No.

Henry. Seized upon the veſſel, and ſailed towards *Peru*.

The Father. No. Notwithſtanding the murmurs of his ſoldiers, who were wearied with the hardſhips they had encountered, and diſpirited by the remembrance of their companions who had already fallen in the enterpriſe, Pizarro boldly refuſed to obey the Governor, and, unſheathing his ſword, drew a circle round him, with a firm and undaunted voice commanding all thoſe who wiſhed to leave him inſtantly to quit it, that he might be at once able to diſtinguiſh his brave and faithful comrades from the cowards that ſhrunk from danger.

ger. He had the vexation to see the greater number of his little army immediately forsake him; thirteen Spaniards, and one mulatto, men resolved like their chief to encounter every danger, alone placing themselves by his side. Even these were sufficient for Pizarro; and with such courageous and faithful adherents he resolved to wait until the zeal of Almagro could procure him fresh reinforcements.

Frederic. What is a mulatto, father?

The Father. Your brother John will inform you.

John. A mulatto is a man whose father is an European, and his mother an African.

Peter. Shall I inform you what a Metis is?

Frederic. If you please.

Peter. It is those whose parents were Europeans and Indians.

Theodore. I thought these were Creoles.

John. No, surely; Creoles are the descendants of Europeans established in America.

The Father. Well explained; and in my turn I must inform you that the most esteemed inhabitants in America are the European settlers; next are considered the Creoles, then the Mulattoes, then

then the Negroes: the Indians and natives are the moſt deſpiſed claſs.

But to return to our adventurers.—As the Iſle of *Gallo*, from its proximity to the continent, could not be conſidered as a ſafe retreat, and as it was alſo deſtitute of freſh water, Pizarro reſolved to land in another iſland he had diſcovered and to which he had given the name of *Gorgon*†, on account of the terrific appearance it preſented to navigators, even at a conſiderable diſtance out at ſea.—He undertook this voyage in ſo ſhattered a veſſel, that himſelf and his men were in conſtant danger of periſhing; yet they were fortunate enough to reach the iſland, where the manner of life they were neceſſitated to lead was ſufficient to have driven to deſpair men leſs accuſtomed to fatigue and danger.

The Iſle of *Gorgon*, ſituated, as you ſee, in the fourth degree of North latitude, is repreſented by all navigators as a moſt deſolate and inhoſpitable ſpot.—Its impenetrable and gloomy foreſts, and its lofty and craggy rocks, at once ſtrike the beholder with terror and awe: its climate is the moſt unhealthy that can be conceived, and rarely doth the ſun

† The Gorgons, according to the fabuliſts, were three ſiſters, whoſe hineous deformity and ſnaky locks were ſo terrific, that they turned the beholders to ſtone.

pierce

pierce the heavy and black clouds which conſtantly hang over it. The air, impregnated with peſtilential vapours, ſwarms with inſects and reptiles, and is ſo poiſonous that it occaſions ſickneſs, and frequently death, to thoſe who reſpire it. Think of all theſe inconveniences, add to them the abſolute want of the neceſſaries of live, and the dread of being doomed to this dreadful ſpot without hope of deliverance, and then judge of the courage and greatneſs of mind of Pizarro and his companions, who could prefer this deſolate iſland to giving up their intended enterpriſe.

The firſt employment of our iſlanders was to conſtruct a canoe, which would facilitate their catching of fiſh; and Pizarro, to ſatisfy his own wants and thoſe of his brave companions, laboured with the utmoſt alacrity to procure this kind of ſubſiſtence. Neither the burning heat of noon, nor the painful ſtings of the inſects that ſwarmed around him, nor the moſt ſtormy weather, had power to deter him from this laudable purſuit. At other times he penetrated the thick foreſts, and whatever game he could procure carefully brought and ſhared with his friends. Many among them fell ſick, and all were ſo greatly reduced, that they muſt inevitably have periſhed,

had

had it not been for the indefatigable cares of their chief, whose body and mind seemed superior to all attacks of fortune.

Five months had already passed without any assistance having reached them; strength and patience were nearly exhausted together, and they had formed the desperate resolution of trusting themselves to a raft, and endeavouring to gain the continent by the great *South Sea*. They had scarcely begun to construct this hazardous machine, when they discovered a vessel in full sail making towards their island, in the road of which she at length cast anchor. Their joy at this discovery may be more easily conceived than related, and was greatly increased when they learned it came from their friend Almagro at *Panama*, he having at length interested the Governor in their favour.

Who would suppose that men, the remembrance of whose misfortunes were yet so fresh upon their memories, could have formed any other resolution than that of returning to *Panama?* Not so these Spaniards; the vessel being arrived, they forgot all they had suffered, and resumed their ancient ardour, embarking joyfully on board, and directing their

their courſe, not to *Panama*, but to the South-Eaſt towards *Peru*.

The fate of the unfortunate Peruvians was now decided; for, after a navigation of twenty-one days, Pizarro reached that part of the coaſt of *Peru* where the city of *Tumbes* is ſituated, and caſt anchor in its roads.

Frederic. What is a road, father?

The Father. I will explain it. You already know what a port is; therefore repreſent to yourſelves that ſpace of water which is immediately beyond the place where the veſſels are in ſafety from winds and waves. This water, at the opening of the port, is not ſo deep as the reſt of the ſea.

Henry. I did not know that.

The Father. This part of the ſea beyond the port, ſheltered from the wind by the turnings of the ſhore—this part, I repeat, of leſs depth than the reſt, and conſequently more calculated for veſſels to anchor in, is called a road. Veſſels too deeply laden to enter into the port remain there in ſafety; as alſo thoſe which have left it, and wait a favourable wind to take their departure; or thoſe which are detained by contrary winds.

Ferdinand. But by the name road are we not to underſtand a port?

John

John. No; my father at *Elsinore* showed me a road without a port.

The Father. Yes; but *Elsinore* is not alone in that particular. The greater part of you, perhaps, have remarked at *Travemunde*† the same circumstance.—But enough for to-day; let us leave Pizarro in the roads of *Tumbes* until to-morrow, when, if the wind be fair, he shall land.

† The road of *Lubec* is the mouth of the *Trave*.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE VI.

HENRY. Well, dear father, the weather is fine and the wind fair.

The Father. True; you have all performed your ſtated duties, which is the wind neceſſary to help me forward in my narrative; I will therefore ſet ſail.

Pizarro had no ſooner caſt anchor on the coaſt of *Tumbes* than he was viſited by ſome Peruvians, who appeared never weary of admiring the ſingular conſtruction of the veſſel, and the bearded white men whom it conveyed to their ſhores. At length they left the ſhip precipitately, but ſpeedily returned with ſeveral canoes laden with proviſions, and beverage of various kinds, all contained in vaſes of gold and ſilver. What an enchanting ſight for the Spaniards, who were even yet more greedy of gold than food! It was the Cacique of the diſtrict who exerciſed this hoſpitality towards the predetermined deſtroyers of his country. He alſo entreated them to land, and kindly offered to furniſh them with any aſſiſtance in his power.

The Spaniards were impatient to accept

cept this invitation, in order to fill their avaricious hands with ſome of the wealth of the country; but Pizarro, with his accuſtomed prudence, ſuffered only two to land, a Spaniard and a negro. On their reaching the ſhore the Peruvians ſurrounded them, admiring and examining both as beings of whoſe exiſtence they had not the moſt diſtant idea.

Charlotte. Of what colour are the Peruvians?

The Father. They are of a copper complexion. The negro appeared particularly to intereſt them; and reſolved to be convinced whether the colour of his ſkin was natural, they waſhed him, and teſtified by their looks and geſtures the utmoſt aſtoniſhment when they found it was not to be removed.

All that Pizarro's meſſengers obſerved while on ſhore confirmed them in the opinion of the great riches of the country. In the houſes of their friendly hoſts veſſels of gold and ſilver were employed for the meaneſt purpoſes, and the Peruvians were profuſely ornamented with the ſame metal. Their clothing made of cotton or woollen, and ſeveral other articles formed with great ſkill and induſtry, proved that this people was far more poliſhed and intelligent than the other nations of *America.*

Nicholas

Nicholas. From whence did the Peruvians procure worſted, ſince they had no ſheep?

The Father. It is true they had not ſheep, but they had another animal which produced wool, and which in many reſpects reſembles the ſheep.

Some of the Children. I know what it is.

The Father. Inform me then if you pleaſe.

The Children. It is Lama.

The Father. From whence had you this information?

John. Do you not recollect that when you related to us the New Robinſon Cruſoe, you informed us that the Lama was a native of *Peru?*

The Father. I am pleaſed to find that that you have not forgotten that anecdote. Did I then inform you of the different names of that animal?

John. It is alſo called the Peruvian ſheep.

Theodore. And the Camel-ſheep, from the ſimilarity of its neck to the neck of that animal.

Peter. It has another name.

The Father. The Guanako.—If you wiſh to hear more of this animal, I will give you ſome account of it.

All the Children. Pray do, father.

The Father. The reſemblance of this creature

creature to the ſheep and camel is not ſtriking, and conſiſts only in its having wool like the firſt, and a long neck like the ſecond. Its head is ſmall, and not unlike that of the horſe; a ſlit in the upper lip ſerves it to throw its ſaliva to the diſtance of ten paces, and which it uſually does againſt thoſe who offend it. Its height is about four feet, and its length from five to ſix; but the neck alone furniſhes the half of this meaſure. The colour of theſe animals in a wild ſtate is a pale red; thoſe that are domeſticated are uſually black, white, or ſpotted.

This animal is of the utmoſt utility, not only on account of its fleece and fleſh but alſo for its aptitude in learning to carry burthens. Loaded to even the weight of two quintals (two hundred weight), it climbs the ſteepeſt mountains; its pace is indeed ſlow, but ſure, and it will proceed without reſt for four or five days ſucceſſively; but that period od elapſed, it falls into a ſleep that laſts for twenty-four hours. Its nouriſhment is eaſily procured, ſimply conſiſting of the herbage it finds in its path; and it can live entirely without drink, from the abundance of its ſaliva.

Its character is mild, ſerious, and phlegmatic: its patience and equality

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of diſpoſition never failing but with its ſtrength; then neither ſoothing nor blows can make it ſtir. This obſtinacy is ſaid to be ſo great, that they will ſooner beat themſelves to death againſt the ground than yield.

The Peruvians held the Lama in the utmoſt eſtimation, and cheriſhed it as a friend and comrade. When a young one was taken for the firſt time to be employed in the labours of its maſter, its introduction was attended with a ſplendid feaſt: all the relations and friends of the poſſeſſor were invited, the Lama was adorned and crowned with ribbons, and two whole days were entirely devoted to the celebration of this firſt exerciſe of its ſtrength. During the entertainment, from time to time parties left the dancers, and other gueſts, and ran to the ſtable or ſhed that contained the Lama in order to fondle it, and addreſs it in the moſt tender accents. The feaſt over, it was employed; but the ornaments which it wore during its inauguration were never removed until they fell off by time.

Theodore. Why is not this uſeful animal brought into Europe?

The Father. Several have been tranſported hither, but the attempt was never ſucceſsful; all thoſe that were ſent

from *Peru* to *Spain* died ſoon after their arrival.

Theodore. How did that happen, father?

The Father. Spain is very hot, and they had been accuſtomed to the keen and freſh air of the *Cordilleras*.

Mathias. I think it probable they might live in Switzerland, in the vicinity of the Alps.

The Father. That idea is not new; it has frequently been ſpoken of; I could wiſh to ſee it executed.

Frederic. If ever I go to *Peru* I will not neglect to bring ſome back with me. I ſhall then try if by placing them upon the *Blockſberg* I can ſucceed in preſerving them.

The Mother. I entreat, my dear Frederic, that you would perſevere in this reſolution; and I flatter myſelf that you will preſent me a pair, if you have room enough for them in your ſhip.

Frederic. I ſhall oblige you with pleaſure, and will not forget my promiſe.

The Father. Pray don't. But to continue our hiſtory. The Cacique of the country fixed his attention particularly on a gun which the Spaniard carried in his hand, and requeſted to know the uſe of it. The European ſpeedily ſatisfied

tisfied him, by firing againſt a board, which he pierced through. Several of the Peruvians immediately fell on the earth with fear, and the remainder made the air reſound with their cries; even the Cacique himſelf teſtifying the utmoſt aſtoniſhment. A ſhort time after ordering a vaſe to be brought filled with ſome beverage unknown to the European, he preſented it to him ſaying, "Drink, ſince thou art powerful enough to make ſuch a noiſe; in truth, thou reſembleſt the thunder of the ſky." The accounts Pizarro received from his meſſengers convinced him, that to attack ſo numerous and well governed a nation as *Peru* with his handful of men would be madneſs; he therefore found himſelf under the neceſſity of protracting his enterpriſe, and only coaſting along the ſhores of this delicious country, in order to obtain a more perfect knowledge of it. With this intention he weighed anchor in order to continue his courſe ſouthward.

They again caſt anchor at *Payta*, a port ſituated under the fifth degree of ſouth latitude, conſequently ſeventy-five miles on this ſide of the equator.—The fame of Pizarro had preceded him: he had been repreſented as the chief

of a company of amiable and pacific white men with beards, who went about doing all the ſervice they could deviſe. Oh! why did not the Europeans endeavour to merit the good opinion the inhabitants of the New World entertained of them?

This reputation, which they had not yet forfeited, was a great advantage to them; wherever they landed they were received by the ſimple innocent natives in the moſt generous and friendly manner: they endeavoured even to prevent their wiſhes, and the departure of the good white men inſpired univerſal ſorrow.

A ſailor named Boccanegra was ſo greatly intereſted by the innocence and humanity of their manners, that he formed the reſolution of remaining among the inhabitants of this delighful country, and accordingly put his deſign into execution. Pizarro, informed of his flight, cauſed him to be ſought after: he was found ſurrounded by his new friends, who were entreating him to perſevere in his determination, not only by words but the moſt tender careſſes. They had placed him in a litter, and carried him in triumph through the country. It was in vain that the Spaniards

niards endeavoured to diſſuade him from his purpoſe; he perſiſted in continuing in the new country he had choſen, and where they were at length obliged to leave him; and though I have examined very accurately, I could never find that the Spaniards were afterwards acquainted with his fate.

At length Pizarro, ſtill directing his courſe ſouthward, arrived at *Santa*, where he yielded to the entreaties of his crew to return to *Panama*, in the hope of obtaining reinforcements that might enable him to conquer the countries he had diſcovered. The extent of land which I have hitherto called *Peru* was not at the period alluded to known under that general and determinate appellation.—The Spaniards were the firſt that named it ſo, from a river called *Biru*, and by degrees the whole country took the name of *Peru*.

Pizarro was poſſeſſed of indiſputable proofs of the riches of the country that he had diſcovered, as divers vaſes of gold and ſilver, cotton and woollen ſtuffs, lamas, &c. He had alſo brought with him ſome young Peruvians, whom he meant to uſe as interpreters in the next expedition he purpoſed to engage in; for he flattered himſelf the Governor

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Los Rios, influenced by the ſight of the gold, and informed of the riches of *Peru*, would not heſitate to forward the plan that himſelf and his aſſociates had formed. Pizarro was however deceived: Los Rios was cautious of weakening his new colony by ſupplying freſh recruits for this enterpriſe. He alſo conceived that theſe daring adventurers, once maſters of the country they ſought to conquer, would not fail to render themſelves independent. Theſe conſiderations engaged the Governor to decline affording them any aſſiſtance. You may readily ſuppoſe the vexation this refuſal coſt them; their fortune and credit exhauſted, but their courage and zeal ſtill poſſeſſed all their former energy; theſe were above being ſhaken by diſappointment. On mature conſideration they found there were no means left for them to ſucceed in their deſigns, but by a direct application to the Court of Spain, to lay open their plan, and thereby obtain the neceſſary ſuccours to carry it into effect. It was therefore reſolved that Pizarro ſhould make a voyage to Spain, in order to ſolicit a force ſufficient for his purpoſe.

It was with the utmoſt difficulty that the three aſſociates could collect money to

to defray the expence of this voyage. It was however at length effected, and Pizarro appeared at the Imperial Court of Charles the Fifth, with a dignity that aſtoniſhed all who were informed of the meanneſs of his birth, and his total want of education. With energy he related the efforts and labours of his aſſociates; he next ſpoke of his expedition, deſcribed the riches and delightful ſituation of the country which he meant to add to the dominions of Spain, and concluded by laying at the King's feet the preſents he had brought, and which ſerved as vouchers for his truth.

Charles and his miniſters were delighted with this diſcourſe and Pizarro was received with diſtinguiſhed kindneſs, and immediately obtained the force he wanted for the conqueſt he meditated. Reſolved to profit as much as poſſible by the diſpoſition of the King in his favour, he aſked, and obtained, not only the appointment of Governor, but alſo was nominated Supreme Judge of the whole country; though before his departure from *Panama* he had promiſed to ſolicit that poſt for his friend Almagro.

Ferdinand. What a deſpicable action!

The Father. True, and ought to have overwhelmed him with ſhame. I have already

already informed you, that in the life of our hero, Pizarro, you would find ſeveral defects which darken and diſgrace his better qualities, and render him contemptible to worthy men. You will be ſurpriſed to hear that a man gifted with ſuch exalted talents could frequently diſgrace them by the meaneſt cupidity, and the blackeſt ingratitude.

Charles. I ſuppoſe he never even thought of Ferdinand de Luques.

The Father. Yes; but the reaſon perhaps was, that he had nothing to apprehend from him on account of his profeſſion. He aſked and obtained for him the epiſcopal dignity of all the countries they ſhould conquer.

The number of men granted to Pizarro was 250, and he had offered, at his own expence, to furniſh whatever was neceſſary for their equipment. But however ſmall the corps, this was infinitely above the means of Pizarro. Happily for him, Cortez was juſt arrived at the Court of Spain to ſolicit freſh forces; and as he was intereſted for all enterpriſing characters, and had alſo been a comrade of Pizarro's before the expedition to Mexico, he readily advanced him the money neceſſary to complete a company of one hundred and twenty-five men. With theſe Pizarro privately

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ſtole from the port of *Seville*, and ſet ſail for *Darien*, as he was well aware that he was cloſely watched, in order to diſcover whether he fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty.

Among the ſmall number of ſoldiers that Pizarro conducted with him were four ardent and courageous young men, whom I muſt particularly mention, as they were afterwards materially concerned in the affairs of *Peru*.

Three of them were brothers on the mother's ſide to Pizarro, and the fourth was his uncle. Ferdinand, Juan, and Gonzales, were the names of the firſt mentioned; the laſt was called Franciſco d'Alcanara. Remark theſe names.

Pizarro had no ſooner reached the Gulf of *Mexico* than he directed his courſe towards *Nombre de Dios* where he landed, and proceeded to *Panama*; but the ſatisfaction and pleaſure of Almagro in ſeeing his comrade, and learning his ſucceſs at the Court of Spain, were ſpeedily baniſhed when he underſtood his perfidy towards him.

This honeſt warrior immediately declined all alliance with a man ſo devoid of honour, and who had rendered himſelf ſo contemptible on his account, but at length, at the repeated ſolicitation of the Prieſt de Luques, and the entreaties

entreaties of Pizarro himself, who promised to resign the contested dignity, he resumed his former share in the enterprise, and preparations were carried on with the utmost vigour.

Their mother here broke upon the narrative by declaring it was too late to proceed that evening, and the party separated for the night.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE VII.

WITH infinite pains our adventurers at length ſucceeded in collecting the following force for their intended conqueſt: ſmall veſſels, and an hundred and three eighty ſoldiers, among whom were thirty-ſix horſemen. It was about the beginning of the year 1531 that Pizarro with this handful of men ſet ſail, all animated with this ſpirit and courage that gave them a conſcious ſuperiority which numbers do not always poſſeſs. The plan was to land at *Tumbes*; but the contrary winds prevented their reaching that coaſt, and obliged them to caſt anchor in the bay of *St. Matthew*.

Tumbes is ſeparated from this laſt mentioned place by a diſtance of fifty miles, which Pizarro reſolved to travel by land. The length of the way was not the moſt difficult part of this journey; it was neceſſary to paſs a number of large rivers at their openings, conſequently in the immediate ſpot where they have the moſt rapidity and width; but even the ſea itſelf, had it croſſed the way of Pizarro, would have hardly ſuf-

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ficed to retard his progreſs, ſo great was his intrepidity, and which his example did not fail in ſome meaſure to communicate to his ſoldiers; ſo that the journey was undertaken without dread or delay. The cupidity and avarice of the Spaniards increaſed the difficulties of this long and toilſome march, and their own conduct redoubled the evils they had to encounter: inſtead of ſeeking to conciliate the eſteem and benevolence of the natives, they drew on themſelves their hatred and deteſtation by the acts of cruelty and pillage they were continually perpetrating. The firſt conſequence of this ſhameful conduct was their incurring the general indignation of the natives; the ſecond, their being entirely bereft of the neceſſary ſupplies of food which they had before received from them. At length, weakened by hunger and the various inconveniences they met by the way, they reached *Coaque*, which is immediately under the line. You will find it on the map.

The ſame greedineſs and ungoverned fury that prompts the famiſhed wolf to ruſh on the defenceleſs and peaceful flock, poſſeſſed alſo the Spaniards when they entered this devoted city. They drove the inhabitants from their dwellings, and ſeized upon all they poſſeſſed,

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not only of food but alſo a conſiderable number of vaſes of gold and ſilver, and a ſpecies of precious ſtones called Emeralds, which are peculiar to the country.

John. Doubtleſs it is from theſe ſtones that the river which flows on the coaſt is called *The Emerald River.*

The Father. It is ſo.

Frederic. Of what colour are thoſe ſtones, father?

The Father. Green. Surely you muſt have ſeen ſome of them?

Frederic. Yes, I have, ſet in rings.

The Father. The pleaſure this rich booty occaſioned the Spaniards, made them forget all the troubles and difficulties they had undergone on their journey, and they were eager to follow their chief wherever he ſhould command. Pizarro himſelf was alſo well ſatisfied to find the pompous deſcription he had given to his companions of the riches of the country in ſome manner realiſed; and reſolved to profit by an event which would act as a ſtimulant to obtain freſh recruits to his feeble army, he immediately diſpached one of his veſſels to *Panama*, and another to *Nikaragua*, under the command of men devoted to his ſervice. Theſe were inſtructed to give the moſt brilliant deſcription of their

happy

happy ſucceſs; to multiply the advantages already reaped from their expedition; and to ſupport their aſſertions a part of the plunder was to be produced; a ſight that could not fail to intereſt the avaricious minds of the Spaniards and procure freſh recruits.

Henry. I think you have not before ſpoken of *Nikaragua*, father?

The Father. I believe not. Conſult once more our map of the Gulf of *Mexico*. All the country between *Honduras* and *Veragua* is called *Nikaragua*; at the bottom of the coaſt on the ſide of the South Sea, near the Lake of *St. Sebaſtian*, is the colony of the ſame name, and which was founded by the Governor Pedrarias. To this *Nikaragua* Pizarro ſent one of his veſſels, while the other ſailed to *Panama*. During their abſence he proceeded along the coaſt with an undaunted intrepidity that perhaps is unequalled in hiſtory. Terror preceded his path, and the inhabitants fled before him wherever he came, while his audacious banditti, unmoleſted, continued to pillage and ſtrip every dwelling they met with. Theſe atrocities continued unreſiſted until they reached the iſle of *Puna*, in the Gulf of *Quayaquis*, which you may ſee on the map. Pizarro conſidered the ſituation of this iſland ſo highly

highly favourable for the refreſhment of his troops, that he reſolved to wait there for the return of his veſſels, and accordingly ordered ſome rafts to be conſtructed to tranſport his ſoldiers thither. To his great aſtoniſhment, in this iſland he found a ſpecies of men of very different character to what he had heretofore met with on the Continent: they were courageous and warlike, and preferred hazarding their lives to abandoning their natural poſſeſſions. The Spaniards here met with the moſt vigorous oppoſition to their deſign; and Pizarro, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of his weapons and military knowledge, was full ſix months before he could entirely ſubdue theſe brave defenders of their country.

The veſſels deputed to *Panama* and *Nikaragua* at length returned with reinforcements; precious indeed to Pizarro, though very inconſiderable in number. Each veſſel brought thirty recruits, to which were added two officers of reſpectability, named Benalkaſar and Sotto. Theſe were ſufficient to engage the daring Pizarro to penetrate into the interior of a country which contained more ſquare miles in its circumference than there were heads in his army.

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He returned to *Terra Firma* in order to proceed to *Tumbes*, but learned with vexation that he ſhould be received in that country in a very different manner from the firſt time. The robberies and violence committed by his men were ſpread about the country, had reached *Tumbes*, and changed the former kindneſs and friendſhip of the inhabitants into horror and deteſtation. They took up arms, and every attempt to appeaſe the before hoſpitable and peaceable Cacique was unavailing.

Pizarro at length reſolved to give him battle, and, accompanied by his brothers, at the head of fifty horſemen, paſſed a river that ſeparated him from the enemy's army, and, travelling all night through the moſt unfrequented roads, by day-break reached the Cacique's army. The unhappy Indians, aſtoniſhed and diſmayed, were ſeized with terror at the ſight of the unknown creatures which for the firſt time preſented themſelves before them, each horſe and his rider appearing to form but one monſter. The Indians thus alarmed and diſpirited were unable to withſtand the attack of the Spaniards; ſome were cut to pieces, and the reſt diſperſed. The Cacique on this defeat, finding the inutility of his efforts and

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the ſuperior power of his enemy, humiliated himſelf to the conqueror, ſent preſents, and requeſted peace.

Theodore. Was this Cacique King of the whole country?

The Father. No; he was a kind of governor, or vaſſal, that commanded the province of *Tumbes* in the name of the King his maſter.

John. I cannot conceive how the King could be ſo ſupine as not to ſend an army againſt the Spaniards.

The Father. The queſtion will be ſoon reſolved, if you conſider the ſtate of *Peru* at that period. If you wiſh it, I will give you a ſhort account of that kingdom.

All the Children. Pray do, dear father.

The Father. Willingly; but I muſt firſt appriſe you that the hiſtory is mingled with improbabilities, if not entirely fabulous, as you will not fail to obſerve.

According to the account we have received from the Spaniards, the kingdom of *Peru* had flouriſhed for above four centuries. Its founders were Manko-Kapak and his ſpouſe Mama-Ozello. It has ever been conjectured that theſe two perſonages, called Incas, a name their ſucceſſors ſtill retain, and which means Chiefs or Lords, were of Euro-

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pean origin—perhaps ſome Europeans, tempeſt-beaten on the Atlantic, and wrecked on the coaſt of *Brazil*. A long ſeries of years, and various revolutions, may have obliterated the particulars of the event, and obſcured the tradition with falſehood.

Peter. But what foundation is there for this ſurmiſe, father?

The Father. None that is abſolutely concluſive; ſuch as they are I will relate them. Firſt, they inform us, that the Peruvians, in the ſame manner as the Europeans, divided the year into three hundred and ſixty-five days, and that they alſo poſſeſſed ſome aſtronomical knowledge which had a ſtrong affinity with ours. The Spaniards who conquered the kingdom alſo aſſure us, that all the family of the Incas were fairer than the other natives of the country, and that ſeveral among them had beards; which is an undoubted ſign of an European origin. They likewiſe relate, I know not on what foundation, that from time immemorial there was a received tradition in *Peru*, which announced that white men armed with invincible weapons ſhould croſs the ſeas, and conquer the whole kingdom. Be this account as it may, there is however no diſpute but that Mango-Ka-

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pak and his wife Mama-Ozello were the founders of this kingdom. These first Incas, different from the natives in their height, colour, and clothing, appeared suddenly in the country, without any one knowing from whence they came; they called themselves children of the Sun, and said they were commissioned to render the inhabitants virtuous and happy. The country they chose to reside in was *Cusco*. You will find it in the thirteenth degree of south latitude. Manko collected the dispersed and savage inhabitants of this mountainous country, taught them to cultivate the earth, the method of clothing, and of sheltering themselves from the injuries of the weather by erecting huts. Ozello took charge of the women; taught them to spin worsted and cotton; and by her example inspired them with a taste for domestic duties.

These two legislators were recompensed for their care by the fidelity and obedience of their subjects, and at length succeeded in changing a barbarous people into a civilized nation.

The first care of Manko was to abolish the custom of sacrificing human victims to their idols, and to establish a religion more calculated to inspire sentiments of gentleness and affection.

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With this view he taught them them the exiſtence of *one* only God, who loved mankind as a common parent, and who was highly gratified by their humanity and kindneſs to each other. This Supreme Being, all powerful, benevolent, and juſt, was the Sun.

Some of the Children. The Sun!

The Father. I do not wonder at your aſtoniſhment to hear ſuch proper ideas of the perfections of the divinity applied to a being, which, like ſo many others, is but the work of his hands, and formed for the good and comfort of his creatures; yet we muſt allow that this error of the Peruvian legiſlators is, of all the errors of the ſame kind, one of the moſt pardonable; for man, left to the weakneſs of his own imagination, may be readily ſuppoſed to direct his adoration to that immenſe and luminous globe, whoſe cheering influence gives univerſal life to all.

"Benevolent Sun!" exclaims an author, "ſource of light! king of the firmament! how eaſy was it for man to miſtake thy origin, and to raiſe altars to thee, who exciteſt his firſt ſentiments of admiration and aſtoniſhment! The Pagan in refuſing to pay thee homage becomes culpable towards nature. In the Temple of *Cuſco*, on the banks of the Ganges,

Ganges, and the Hidaſpes, the aſſembled prieſts, crowned with flowers and clothed in white, chant hymns to thine honour! The black Ethiopian ſalutes thee when thou ſheddeſt on his country the firſt rays of light, and teſtifies his innocent joy by lively and animated dances. Are not both theſe people more enlightened than the ſtupid Egyptian, bending his knee before the ox Apis, or burning incenſe in honour of the Crocodile and Cayman?"

From the Sun the Incas pretended to derive their celeſtial origin, and therefore denominated it to the God of the Peruvians. To it they erected temples, in which the incas alone had the honour of acting as prieſts, and the daughters of their race were devoted to the ſame worſhip. The latter lived in a community reſembling that of the Veſtals among the Romans, or Nuns among the Chriſtians, and were forbiddeu to marry except they choſe a huſband from the family of the Incas.

It appears that they alſo conſidered the Moon as a divinity, but of a mortal nature, and far inferior to the Sun. Nothing can be more ſingular than the opinion they had of eclipſes. Whenever this event happened, they imagined the Moon was ſick, and that it might

might poſſibly detach itſelf from the ſky, and cruſh the world in its fall. The apprehenſion of this accident filled them with fear and terror, and the means they uſed to avert the dreaded evil were ſuperlatively ridiculous. They made a hideous noiſe with different inſtruments, as drums, trumpets, &c. no doubt intended to rouſe the ſick Moon from her lethargy. They alſo tied up their dogs, and by dint of repeated blows forced them to bark and howl, in order that their part might not be wanting in the ceremony; for, among other errors, the Peruvians ſuppoſed that the Moon had a particular affection for dogs. They likewiſe excited their children to mingle their ſcreams with this tumultuous din; adding themſelves between whiles in a mournful accent, "Mama Kuilla!" which means, Dear Moon, our Mother. As the eclipſe decreaſed, the hope of the Moon's re-eſtabliſhment revived; and on the total diſappearance of this phenomenon, the horrible din gave way to exclamations of joy and pleaſure, all expreſſing their thanks to Mama Kuilla for not falling and cruſhing the inhabitants of the earth.

Frederic. What ſilly people, father!

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The Father. The recital I ſhall give you to-morrow of the laws and cuſtoms eſtabliſhed by the Incas will attract all your attention. In the continuation of the narrative your humanity will be excited for the good Peruvians, whom I am convinced you cannot fail to love, and to be warmly intereſted in whatever concerns them.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE VIII.

THE *Father*. We will to-day begin our diſcourſe with the laws of the Peruvians, and their civil adminiſtration.

"*Love each other like Brethren.*"

This ſentence was the fundamental baſe of the code of the Incas, and the principles and conſequences which aroſe from it were as wiſe as varied. It eſtabliſhed throughout the country meaſures dictated with ſo much prudence and diſcernment, that the inhabitants could not avoid regarding themſelves as members of the ſame family; a principal point in this wiſe legiſlation.

All the land of the country was divided into four parts. One, ſaid the Incas belong to the Sun, and it is our duty to cultivate it in common; the produce to be appropriated for the uſe of the prieſts and conſecrated virgins, and whatever it may be neceſſary to purchaſe for the ſupport of divine worſhip. The ſecond part, the care of which ſhall alternately be confided to all, belong to the aged, widows, and orphans; the weak, ſick, or thoſe employed in the ſervice

ſervice of their country. The third part appertains to the ſovereign, and the nation entire ſhall labour in its cultivation for it is but juſt to repay and ſupport thoſe who devote themſelves to the common ſecurity, who endeavour to ſhield us from danger, and conſider whatever may contribute to the general good.—The fourth and laſt part of the land ſhall be divided in portions, according to the number of perſons each family conſiſts of, in a manner that all may obtain ſufficient nouriſhment.

Such were the decrees of the firſt Incas, who, on appointed days, led their ſubjects as joyfully to labour as though it had been to a merry meeting; and in truth it might in reality deſerve that name, for the hours of relaxation were paſſed in mirth and dancing, and their toils began and ended with the ſound of inſtruments. The land devoted to the Sun, that to the warriors and infirm, that to the Incas, and alſo that to his people, was alternately cultivated with mutual good-will and induſtry.

Theſe labours in common, joined to their innocent recreations, inſpired them with a brotherly affection and confidence in each other. The whole nation ſeemed one large family, the Inca the father of all; and whoſe precepts

were obſerved with as much veneration as if they had been the immediate decrees of their divinity, the Sun. If any one had the misfortune to act contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws, he immediately haſtened to reveal his fault, teſtify his repentance, and requeſt the puniſhment due to his error. This frankneſs, this amiable confidence, may give you, my children, an idea of the men whom Europeans treated as ſavages.

Some of the Children. Excellent people! Who can avoid reſpecting them?

The Father. I am glad that you think them ſuch, and have no doubt, as I continue my narrative, that your eſteem for them will increaſe. Property, which too generally ſtifles fraternal affection, was aboliſhed from among the Peruvians. Even the land which was appropriated for the maintenance of each family was not conſidered as private property; a freſh diſtribution taking place at a ſtated period, according to the increaſe or diminution of the perſons for whoſe uſe it was deſigned. Gold and ſilver were in no eſtimation among them, except for their hardneſs and durability, being from that circumſtance more ſerviceable for vaſes and houſehold uſes. Money and commerce were unknown among them, each readily giving his neighbour

neighbour what he conſidered as ſuperflous to his own family; or, at moſt, a ſimple exchange ſupplied their limited wants. Idleneſs of all vices moſt attracted the attention of the legiſlators; for they well knew it was the root of all others, and not only deſtroyed the body but the ſoul: therefore they puniſhed it without mercy; for the idler is not only culpable by precipitating himſelf into miſery, but alſo guilty towards ſociety by ſharing thoſe neceſſaries the acquirement of which he has not equally laboured to obtain. The old men, and the infirm, though unable to toil, were notwithſtanding uſefully employed; the care of the fields that were freſh ſown devolved on them to protect the ſeed from the birds and inſects.

You will admire the manner in which they tried the young Incas before they honoured him with the title of Children of the Sun, the higheſt and moſt reſpected diſtinction they could obtain. The recital of theſe trials will not only be agreeable but uſeful to you, particularly if for a moment you ſuppoſe yourſelves in the place of the Incas, and compare your own ſtrength and courage with theirs, and judge, if expoſed to the ſame trials, whether you would poſſeſs equal patience and fortitude.

The Incas appear to have adopted the principle, that a man who pretends to command others ſhould ſurpaſs them in ſtrength, virtue, and ſkill; they were far from ſuppoſing that birth alone could ennoble, and the youth who aſpired to honour among them muſt firſt deſerve that qualification by his conduct. I ſhall now give you ſome account of theſe trials.

When the young Incas had attained the age of ſixteen, they were placed in a houſe deſigned for that purpoſe, and where were aſſembled the old men of the ſame family, whoſe virtue, underſtanding, and experience rendered them competent judges of the merit of others.—The trials of the Incas began by a faſt of ſix days, during which the only nouriſhment they received was a ſmall quantity of raw maize and water. All the relations of the young people were preſent, by their own example teaching them to perſevere, and endeavouring to inſpire them with fortitude and conſtancy; at the ſame time ſupplicating their common parent, the Sun, to ſupport them in the arduous trial, and lead them to virtue.

Thoſe who ſunk beneath this firſt eſſay were declared unworthy of the honour of being named Children of the Sun,

Sun, and the family of Incas rejected and abandoned them for ever.

On the contrary, thoſe who had withſtood this trial, were doomed to encounter a new one as ſoon as their ſtength was recruited by a nouriſhing diet. At a mile and half from *Cuſco* was a hill, which the natives regarded as ſacred; here the old men repaired with their young diſciples, who were to run without ſtopping to the city. Their parents diſperſed by the way, animated them by their cries, exhorting them to periſh rather than to halt in the road to glory. The ſame diſgrace that attended thoſe who failed in the firſt trial, likewiſe attached to thoſe who declined the ſecond.

A third eſſay ſucceeded for the hitherto ſucceſsful candidates: they were ſeparated into two parties, one of whom were to attack a fortreſs, and the other to defend it. It is true that the points of their weapons were blunted; but their courage, ardour, and deſire to ſignalize themſelves in the eyes of their countrymen, uſually carried them ſo far, that it was ſeldom the combat ended without bloodſhed, and frequently coſt ſeveral of them their lives.

This general battle concluded, they tried their ſtrength two and two together; wreſtling, the exerciſe of the lance

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the dart, the bow, the ſling, ſucceeded each other. Nor was this all: on completing this toilſome taſk, they were to paſs ten or twelve nights on guard, and ſhame was the portion of him who ſuffered himſelf during this interval to be ſurpriſed with ſleep; he was ſcourged with rods, and degraded for ever from the rank of his fathers.

Added to all this, it was impoſſible, however expert, to eſcape blows, as they in ſome meaſure formed a part of the trials; thoſe who had the care of their initiation ſtriking at random on their bare legs and arms. The ſmalleſt token of ſenſibility was ſtrictly forbidden; an exclamation, the moſt trivial ſign of impatience, or expreſſion of pain, were puniſhed with ſhame, and total excluſion. "For," ſaid the judges, "is it probable that a man who is frightened at a few blows, can withſtand the lance of the enemy when he ſhall be called upon to defend his country?" They went yet farther than this: bold and experienced warriors employed all their ſkill to ſurpriſe theſe young men into ſome ſymptoms of terror. Sometimes they ruſhed unexpectedly upon them, with their lances directed againſt their foreheads, as if they meant to pierce their heads; at other times they ſtruck

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as if meaning to hew off a leg or arm at a ſtroke. The youth who on theſe eſſays ſhrunk back, or made an involuntary motion with the threatened limb, was on the inſtant excluded. "For," ſaid the judges, "how can the man who is frightened at weapons in the hands of his friends withſtand thoſe of his enemies, who he is aſſured mean, if poſſible, to overcome and ſlay him?"

After theſe different eſſays of fortitude, patience, and intrepidity, and this trial of qualiiies neceſſary for a warrior, the young Incas were obliged to give a proof that they had learned to provide themſelves with the accoutrements proper for a warrior. They were to produce from their own labour, a lance, a club, a dart, a ſling, a bow and arrows, a quiver, and a pair of ſhoes, whoſe ſoles were of leather, and faſtened to the foot and leg by binders of worſted.

While theſe trials laſted, and they laſted ſeveral months, they were viſited by their chiefs, and attended by thoſe who had the care of their conduct, who were perpetually animating them to perſevere; they recalled to their memory the divinity of their origin, and the diſtinguiſhed actions of their anceſtors; they endeavoured to convince them of the duty which obliged them, in caſe they

they were called upon, to ſacrifice themſelves for the good of their country: they repreſented in the moſt faſcinating colours the mildneſs and humanity neceſſary to be obſerved towards the citizens, and particularly what they owed their inferiors; but, above all, they ſtrove to inculcate a proper ſenſe of juſtice, that firſt of ſocial virtues; repreſenting with energy, that power and ſtrength were only given by the divinity in order to protect the weak and innocent from the attacks of the wicked.

The immediate heir to the throne was not exempt from theſe trials; he was even proved with more ſeverity than the reſt of his race: "for," ſaid the judges, "it is but juſt that the man who pretends to command others ſhould be ſuperior to them in virtue and courage. Theſe advantages may indeed afford him pre-eminence above his fellows, but not birth, which, without patience, generoſity, fortitude, and activity, is of no eſtimation. It is neceſſary," added they, "that a prince ſhould himſelf endure all the fatigues and inconveniences of war, in order that he may hereafter properly eſtimate the labours of thoſe who ſhall render him the ſame ſervices." During the whole of the trial the hereditary Inca was meanly clothed, he walked

walked barefoot, and exhibited all the exterior of poverty, in order that he might form a proper idea of the feelings of his diſtreſſed ſubjects, and one day truly merit the diſtinguiſhed name of *Huachakujak*, or friend of the poor.

The trials completed, the mothers and ſiſters of the brave candidates came to preſent the firſt mark of honour, which conſiſted in decorating their ſons and brothers with buſkins. The King then appeared, accompanied by the chiefs of the empire, and all his relatives; at which ſight the newly-elected heroes proſtrated themſelves, and remained in that poſition during a ſpeech the King made, in which he repreſented to them that it was not ſufficient to be honoured with the title and accoutrements of a chief, but by the example of their anceſtors they were bound to render themſelves worthy during their lives. He then recommended to them to act with mildneſs and generoſity to thoſe beneath them, as by theſe virtues they would prove the divinity of their origin, and render their lives as brilliant as the rays of the Sun, their father, who had only ſent his children on the earth to render mankind good and happy.

After this diſcourſe the Incas approached the King, and knelt before him,

in order to receive the moſt diſtinguiſhed mark of their royal extraction, and which conſiſted in having their ears pierced with his own hand. The King performed this operation with a gold needle, which he left in the opening, in order to enlarge it; after which they kiſſed his hand, then turned to the Inca of the higheſt conſideration next the King. This chief pulled off the buſkins their mothers and ſiſters had preſented them with, and put them on others that were particularly worn by the Incas; they then ſaluted them on the right ſhoulder, ſaying, "A child of the Sun who has given ſuch proofs of virtue deſerves to be kiſſed." After this ceremony they were preſented with the royal bandeau, or fillet, which was in the form of a crown, and ornamented with flowers. They then put into their hands a battle-axe and a dart, ſaying, "Theſe weapons are given thee in order that thou mayeſt puniſh traitors, cruel, idle, or wicked men, and in ſhort all diſturbers of the public repoſe."

Thus concluded the ceremonies of the initiation of the Incas, after which all their parents and friends haſtened to embrace them, and to congratulate them on their happineſs and the fortitude that had rendered them worthy of ſuch a diſtinction

diſtinction. Joy and ſatisfaction were painted in every face, and the following days were paſſed in feaſting, dancing, and ſinging.

What now are your ſentiments, my children? Could you ſuſtain ſimilar trials? What think you, Frederic?

Frederic. I do not know, father; when I am ſixteen I ſhall be a better judge.

The Father. Well, we muſt then wait that period to form an eſtimate of your courage and character. In the mean time I rejoice in having related to you what man is capable of when he is firmly reſolved to perſevere. There is no faculty of his body or ſoul but what is equal to the moſt aſtoniſhing exertions. What happineſs do you enjoy to be yet of an age when thoſe reſources may all be turned to advantage! Why cannot I recall the years of my youth, and turn all inſtruction to profit! With what pleaſure would I ſuſtain the greateſt fatigues to ſtrengthen my body, and inure my ſoul to danger, to the troubles and different accidents that agitate the life of man!—Alas! this project is formed too late, I muſt remain the reſt of my days what I am at preſent. Doubtleſs this idea is melancholy: but the hope of living again in you ſhall conſole me for having in my youth been de-

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prived of the advantages you poſſeſs.—Supported by the thought that I ſhall ſucceed in ſtrengthening your bodies and furniſhing your minds with knowledge uſeful to yourſelves and ſociety; or, in few words, that I ſhall render you men that may be the ornament and glory of your fellows, ſhall fulfill all my deſires. Oh God! let not this hope be diſappointed, but grant me the only conſolation my heart is now capable of enjoying.

[*A ſhort pauſe enſued, after which their father continued.*]

It is time, my children, to return to my narration. The account I have given you of the Peruvians, of their government, and particularly of their chiefs, the Incas, will confirm you in the aſtoniſhment you muſt feel to ſee a nation ſo tranquil, well regulated by wiſe laws, and governed by a prince ſo courageous and informed, ſuffer its rights and peace to be intruded upon by a handful of Spaniſh adventurers, without ſcarcely oppoſing their audacity; which defect of exertion is however too true, though it remains to inform you of the cauſe.

Eleven kings, all brave, good, and moderate in their deſires, had governed *Peru* ſince the death of Manko-Kapak, the

the founder of the empire. None of these had sought to extend their limits; content with what they possessed, they defended their own possessions without endeavouring to intrude on their neighbours. The laws of Manko, respected by his successors, were equally revered by his subjects, who, modelling themselves by the example of their king, lived content and happy. This happiness, however, was at an end as soon as a prince fired with ambition and a thirst of glory ascended the throne.

This unhappy man was Huana-Kapak, twelfth king of *Peru*; he is represented to have been a brave and intrepid warrior, and to have deserved that distinction. He conquered the great kingdom of *Quito*, and thus doubled the extent of his dominions, but at the same time sowed the first seeds of decline and ruin; for, in order to insure to himself the entire possession of this new territory, he married a daughter of the late Sovereign of *Quito*—a step directly opposite to the example of his predecessors, who, according to their sacred institution, had never married out of the family of the Incas. The people are ever ready to follow the example of their Sovereign; if he tread under his feet the laws of his country, he may rest assured

that

that his ſubjects will ſoon do the ſame. This may in ſome meaſure account why, on the arrival of the Spaniards, the Peruvians had ceaſed to be that prudent and happy people they were heretofore while the goodneſs of their laws reſtrained and maintained them in an equal ſtate. This digreſſion does not however develop the cauſe of that inſenſibility into which the whole nation ſeemed plunged at the arrival of the Spaniards, whoſe paths were marked by rapine and violence; I muſt therefore inform you of it.

Huana-Kapak, of whom I have before ſpoken, left two ſons by different wives; one by the daughter of the Sovereign of *Quito*, and the other by a daughter of the family of Incas. Atahualpa, or, as he is ſometimes called, Atabalipa, was the ſon of the firſt union; Huaſcar of the ſecond, more legitimate, becauſe the marriage of his parents was conformable to the laws. Huana-Kapak divided his ſtates between his ſons; to Huaſcar he bequeathed the ancient kingdom of *Peru*, and to Atahualpa the province of *Quito*. This diviſion was an entire infringement of the laws, which ſtrictly forbade any to aſpire to the crown who were not immediate deſcendants from the Incas both on the father

and

and mother's ſide.—This diviſion, I repeat, diſpleaſed the whole nation; and Huaſcar, who readily perceived it, reſolved to force his brother to relinquiſh the ſovereignty of *Quito*. Atahualpa was far from ſubmitting calmly to this intruſion; and thus the ambition and thirſt of power of the two brothers firſt kindled the ſparks of civil war in a country, which till now had been the ſeat of peace and happineſs. Huaſcar had on his ſide the law, and the voice of the people; Atahualpa had on his an army of intrepid and experienced warriors, which his father had left at *Quito*. Succeſs was therefore not long doubtful; the war concluded by the defeat and taking of Huaſcar, the juſtice of whoſe cauſe and right were obliged to yield to the ſuperior ſtrength and good fortune of Atahualpa.

Inſatiable love of power, to what exceſſes doſt thou lead man, when once he has given up his heart to thy ſway! Atahualpa, in order to enjoy the poſſeſſions of his brother without controul, cauſed to be put to death all the children of the Sun who might have any future claim on the kingdom; the life of Huaſcar alone was ſpared, not from any motive of humanity or brotherly tenderneſs, but becauſe his ſafety was neceſſary to appeaſe

appeaſe the people, who were already too juſtly irritated for them to have ſuffered ſuch an act of barbarity to paſs unrevenged. Huaſcar's name was alſo neceſſary to further his brother's future plans.

Such, my children, was the ſtate of *Peru* when the Spaniards firſt attempted to ſubdue it. The Chiefs of that unhappy nation were too much employed with their perſonal intereſts to conſider the dangers that threatened their country, or to repulſe the enemy that already ravaged its borders. Add to this, that both Huaſcar and Atahualpa hoped to draw to their party theſe formidable ſtrangers, from whom they expected to derive conſiderable benefit.—Can you now conceive the reaſon of that inactivity the Peruvians teſtified in ſo critical a ſituation, which required not only their moſt reſolute but vigorous defence?

Peter. It is now accounted for, father.

The Father. Woe to that ſtate, and woe to that ſociety, which is diſturbed by domeſtic feuds! All its happineſs will vaniſh, all its power yield, at the approach of the moſt feeble enemy. The continuation of my narrative will illuſtrate this truth. Farewell till to-morrow.

DIALOGUE

DIALOGUE IX.

THE Father. Pizarro left *Tumbes*, ſtill proceeding Southward, until he reached the mouth of a river to which our map gives the name of *Piuru*.

John. It is near *St. Michael.*

The Father. True; *St. Michael* is the firſt colony the Spaniards eſtabliſhed in *Peru*. Pizarro thought the ſituation ſo convenient for a ſettlement, that he reſolved to leave a part of his ſmall army there; while, with the remainder, he proceeded into the interior of the kingdom.

During the time he was projecting how to execute this plan, he received a meſſage from Huaſcar, entreating his aſſiſtance againſt Atahualpa. By the ambaſſadors that made this requeſt he learned the firſt intimation of the diviſions that diſtracted *Peru*, and immediately conceived the cauſe why he had been ſuffered to proceed ſo far without interruption. This news gave him the higheſt ſatisfaction, as his daring and enterpriſing ſpirit conceived the moſt ſanguine hopes from the confuſion.—

Pizarro

Pizarro was not wrong in his conjectures; for what can be more eaſy than to ſubdue an empire whoſe internal ſtrength is employed to deſtroy itſelf? He reſolved therefore to profit by circumſtances ſo favourable to his views, and advanced towards *Kuxamalka*, where Atahualpa was encamped with the choiceſt of his troops.

He had proceeded but a few leagues, when he was met by meſſengers from that Prince; but whoſe miſſion was better underſtood by the preſents he had ſent than the diſcourſe of his ambaſſadors. They had notwithſtanding uſed the precaution to engage as interpreter a young man whom the Spaniards had taken at *Puna*, and whom they had baptiſed by the name of Philippillo: but he had not been with them long enough to learn much of the Spaniſh; added to which, the poliſhed language of the Peruvian Envoys appeared above his comprehenſion. There would, in conſequence, have been ſome difficulty in explaining this embaſſy, had not the preſents I mentioned rendered it intelligible; for all they could comprehend elſe was, as interpreted by Philippillo, ſome words meaning peace, and an invitation from the Inca to the Spaniards to join him, and contract an alliance.—

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The preſents conſiſted in fruits of various kinds, well wrought cloths, gold and ſilver vaſes, precious ſtones, and particularly a pair of richly wrought buſkins and gold bracelets, which Pizarro was to ornament himſelf with, that the Inca might diſtinguiſh him at firſt ſight.

Pizarro received this invitation with great pleaſure, and continued his route with confidence, ſending his brother Ferdinand and Sotto before to compliment the Inca in his name. Wherever he paſſed the natives were eager to do him honour, and render him all the ſervice in their power, ſupplying him with proviſions in abundance. The reſpect and attention of the Peruvians were extended even to the horſes of the Spaniards; for, remarking that they gnawed and champed their bits, they immediately ſuppoſed that theſe, to them extraordinary creatures, fed upon metal, and haſtened to ſupply them with gold and ſilver in profuſion. The avaricious Spaniards, whoſe intereſt it was to leave them in this error, with avidity ſeized upon theſe precious metals, the value of which they knew how to appreciate.

During this interval, Ferdinand and Sotto reached the camp of the Inca, which was about the diſtance of a mile from

from *Kaxamalka*. The principal officers of that Prince came to meet them, and ſoon after a corps of Indians, armed in order of battle, advanced to do them all poſſible honour. Sotto, who doubtleſs miſtruſted their intentions, ſpurred his horſe, and came ſuddenly up to the troop; who, alarmed at a ſight ſo new and terrible as a man galloping upon an unknown beaſt, diſperſed in a moment; the chief alone had the courage to remain, and receive the formidable ſtranger with an air of the moſt profound veneration.

They conducted the Spaniards to the dwelling of the Inca, who received them with utmoſt kindneſs: two princeſſes of the blood royal preſented them with drink, and placed for them golden ſeats. What was their aſtoniſhment to behold ſuch magnificence extended to even the moſt minute objects! and what would they not have given to have been able to ſeize it at the moment it ſo opportunely lay before them? Ferdinand declared to the Inca the object of their arrival in nearly theſe words rendered by Philippillo: "My maſter, the powerful ruler of the countries towards the Eaſt, and the chief of the Chriſtian Church, his Holineſs the Pope, have ſent us to deliver

deliver the Inca and his ſubjects from the power of the Devil."

This extraordinary ſpeech, ſo intelligible to the Peruvians, was alſo interpreted ſo ill by Philippillo, that it was impoſſible for the Inca to comprehend the ſmalleſt part of the purport; he however replied with great politeneſs, promiſed to ſee the chief of the Spaniards on the following day, and to hear from himſelf in what he could be ſerviceable to him. The deputies returned with the meſſage to *Kaxamalka*, where Pizarro was already arrived, and had taken up his abode in one of the dwellings appertaining to the Inca. All that the Peruvians had hitherto heard and ſeen of the Spaniards ſo totally confounded their ideas, that they could form no fixed opinion of the nature or characters of theſe myſterious ſtrangers.—Sometimes they were ready to conſider them as beings of a ſuperior order, ſent by their divinity to do them ſervice; a ſuppoſition the Spaniards encouraged by the high accounts they endeavoured to promulgate of the intent of their miſſion. At other times, when they witneſſed their acts of violence, and the thirſt of rapine that animated them, they could not fail to retract their opinion, and refuſe them the title of either good

good or peaceable men. On theſe occaſions the unhappy Peruvians thought they were ſent by Heaven to puniſh their crimes and diſſenſions. The firſt opinion appears to have been adopted by Atahualpa, ſince he of his own accord formed the reſolution to pay them a viſit.

During this interval preparations were made on both ſides for this meeting, though in a very different manner. Atahualpa reſolved to go to Pizarro with all the magnificence of a king, for he was far from ſuſpecting any fraud. Pizarro, on the contrary, ordered preparations which had no appearance of being deſigned for a viſit where peace and friendſhip were to preſide. He divided his ſixty horſemen into three parties, confiding the command to his brother Ferdinand, Sotto, and Benalkaſar; enjoining them to remain concealed behind an old wall until they received a ſpecified ſignal. Two cannon that he had brought with him were placed near the door of the court, and his bowmen on each ſide; twenty of the braveſt and moſt determined of his ſoldiers he ranged round himſelf; the remainder of the infantry were to remain under arms, and guard the interior of the court.

I ſhudder to proceed, and I have no doubt

doubt but that you begin to ſhare my inquietude on hearing theſe murderous preparations; if ſo, your ſuſpicions are but too well founded. Pizarro and his men deſigned the blackeſt treachery.—But I will not anticipate events; this adventure will ſpeedily arrive in the natural courſe of the hiſtory.

The next morning, at the break of day, the whole camp of the Peruvians were in motion, to execute the orders of the Sovereign, and to make ready to impreſs Pizarro and the Spaniards with an idea of the magnificence and power of his majeſty the Inca Atahualpa Great part of the day was ſpent in theſe preparations, and towards evening the proceſſion began; but proceeded ſo ſlowly, that they were four hours in marching the ſingle mile that ſeparated the two armies.

The Spaniards, in the mean time were impatient of this delay. Pizarro ſuſpected that it aroſe from a miſtruſt of his intentions, and ſent one of his officers to the Inca to aſſure him a ſecond time of his honour, and the ſincerity of his conduct towards him. Perfidious villain! Atahualpa, full of confidence in the ſtrangers, advanced ſlowly with his ſuite towards *Kaxamalka*. He was ſeated on a litter, covered with gold and

and ſilver, ornamented with precious ſtones, ſcarce and beautiful feathers, and was carried by ſome of his principal officers. The Chiefs immediately next in dignity followed after, carried in the ſame manner. Companies of ſingers and dancers ſurrounded the litters, and an army of thirty thouſand men cloſed this pompous proceſſion.

They approached the quarter where the Spaniards reſided; and, If I may be allowed the ſimile, appeared like a flight of pidgeons haſtening into the neſt of a voracious hawk, who, with ardent and fiery eyes, open and outſtretched talons, can hardly wait to enſnare before it falls upon its prey.

The Inca remarked the countenances and warlike carriage of the Spaniards; and perceiving that their appearance had an effect upon his friends, he ſaid, "Theſe ſtrangers are ſent by Heaven: beware how you offend them; let us ſeek to ſoften them in our favour by kindneſs and attention."

He had hardly ſpoken theſe words before Vincent de Valverde, who was chaplain to the Spaniſh army, left the ranks and holding a croſs in one hand and a breviary† in the other, placed himſelf

† The office book of a Romiſh Prieſt.

before

before the litter of the Inca, addreſſing him in a diſcourſe which without contradiction was the moſt ridiculous that could be deviſed upon ſuch an occaſion. He talked to him of the creation, the fall of Adam, original ſin, the incarnation, the paſſion, the death and reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt; ſubjects which he endeavoured to explain in a converſation as laboured and unintelligible as it was miſ-timed. He then entered into a pompous deſcription of the power of the Pope, whom he named Chriſt's Vicar on earth; adding, that his Holineſs Alexander the Sixth had made a preſent of all the New World to the King of Spain. He then adviſed the Inca not to defer embracing the Chriſtirn religion, to acknowledge the infallible authority of the Pope, and the ſovereignty of the King of Spain. On theſe conditions, he added, he ſhould remain in tranquil poſſeſſion of his royal dignity, which the Spaniards would defend againſt all his enemies; but in caſe of a refuſal he would draw upon himſelf a diſaſtrous and murderous war. Atahualpa had patience to hear this long harangue with calmneſs; rendered, as it was, ſtill more unintelligible by the interpretation of Philippillo. The little he comprehended excited his aſtoniſh-

ment; but he had ſufficient command of himſelf to reply calmly to the extravagant addreſs of Valverde: "I am," ſaid he, "willing to become the friend and ally of the King of Spain, but I will never become his vaſſal. As for the Pope, he muſt be a ſtrange perſonage to give away what does not belong to him. As to my religion, I ſhall change it for no other, becauſe I think it more rational to adore the Sun, which is immortal, than the Chriſt you ſpeak of, whoſe life, according to your own avowal, was terminated upon a croſs. I underſtand none of thoſe inconceivable things your orator has related to me, but I ſhould be glad to learn by what means they have been revealed, and made known to him."—"By the means of this book," replied Valverde, preſenting his breviary to the Inca. Atahualpa received the book, examined it curiouſly on all ſides, then placed it to his ear; but gaining no information, with a ſmile of diſdain he threw it from him, exclaiming, "It does not ſay a word." This action was ſufficient for the inhuman prieſt, who turning to the Spaniards cried aloud, "Revenge, Chriſtians, revenge! Behold how the word of God is diſdained! To arms, and extirpate theſe dogs who trample the laws

of

of God beneath their feet!" What ſentiment, my children, do you experience in hearing theſe words from the lips of a prieſt? Heaven be praiſed that the time is paſſed when Religion groaned with the birth of ſuch monſters! and honoured be the memory of thoſe generous men, who have exerted, particularly in our age, all their underſtanding, talents, and authority, to enlighten mankind, combat and deſtroy their prejudices, annihilate ſuperſtition, and to inſpire all human kind with true religion and pacific ideas.

Pizarro, who had until this moment with difficulty reſtrained his ſoldiers from ruſhing on the rich prey before them, at the words of the vindictive Valverde gave the ſignal of attack. In a moment the beating of drums, and the noiſe of military inſtruments, reſounded through the air, while the canons and muſketry carried death and ſlaughter into the midſt of the Peruvian army. The horſemen ruſhed from their ambuſcade, and Pizarro at the head of his infantry attacked the guard that ſurrounded the Inca.

Repreſent to yourſelves the terror and ſurpriſe of this unhappy prince and his faithful ſubjects, at the ſight of the irreſiſtible ſtrength of the cavalry, and

the terrible effect of the fire-arms, which thus unexpectedly ſtrewed death around them. The chiefs of the nation encircled their prince, forming a bulwark with their bodies to ſcreen him from danger; the reſt diſmayed had fled, and a great number fell by the ſwords of the cavalry, or were trampled to death by the horſes.

Pizarro at length reached the litter that contained the Inca; when ſeizing him by the arm he dragged the unhappy prince to the earth, and ordered him to be conducted to his quarter. The officers who had defended their ſovereign periſhed, and thoſe whom fear had cauſed to flee were purſued, and if overtaken maſſacred without pity. Four thouſand Peruvians, among whom were ſeveral children, women, and old people, were left dead upon the field of battle, while none of the Spaniards received the ſmalleſt wound, except Pizarro, whoſe hand was bruiſed by one of his own people at the moment he was ſeizing the Inca. During the whole of this carnage the infamous Valverde did not ceaſe to excite and encourage the Spaniſh ſoldiers to murder, crying aloud, "Do not cut, but thruſt; the wounds will be deeper and more certain.

The

The Mother. The monſter!

The Father. The Spaniards, after having collected the ſpoils, put the ſeal to the abominations of this horrible day, by paſſing the night in rejoicing and profligacy of every kind. In the morning they took poſſeſſion of the camp of the Peruvians, where they found ineſtimable treaſures of gold and ſilver, ſtuffs and other valuables. The amount of theſe different articles ſurpaſſed even their moſt ſanguine hopes, exalted as they were when they reached *Peru*.

John. At leaſt I hope their avarice was now ſatisfied.

The Father. Do not expect it. Had it been ſo, that paſſion would for the firſt time have loſt his influence with the Spaniards. Paſſions increaſe and ſtrengthen by being gratified, and the ſoul which gives way to them engenders new deſires, that in their turn are equally craving to be ſatisfied. This truth was but too clearly proved by the unfortunate Peruvians; for, the more the bloody hands of their oppreſſors graſped gold, the more their hearts gave into the hope of obtaining it, and they became leſs ſcrupulous of the means, their avarice deadenning every other feeling.

Excuse me, my children, from dwelling longer to-day on the crimes of these barbarians; we have already heard too much; to-morrow I will endeavour to resume my narrative.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.